BERKELEY
LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF
CALIFORNIA

Luther G. Bunker

A Chronology

of

MUNICIPAL HISTORY

and

ELECTION STATISTICS

Waterville, Maine

1771-1908

DESIGNED FOR A BOOK OF REFERENCE

Compiled and Edited by

CLEMENT M. GIVEEN

1908

MAINE FARMER PRESS
AUGUSTA, MAINE

LOAN STACK

F27
W33G5

In Grateful Acknowledgment of Official Faithfulness
this Book is Dedicated to the Memory of

ABIJAH SMITH

Born 1773 - Died 1841

Town Clerk twenty-nine years

324

Copyright, 1908
by
CLEMENT M. GIVEEN

Preface

In the preparation of this chronology of municipal history and the gathering together of political statistics, the writer has received the most hearty co-operation from a host of friends, for which he extends his thanks.

The writer is especially grateful for the courtesies extended to him by Town-clerk Eugene W. Allen of Winslow, and City-clerks John E. Nelson and Fred W. Clair of Waterville. Mr. Joseph Alexander, chief clerk at the office of the secretary of state, the librarian at the State library, Harvard University and the Boston Public Library also gave valuable assistance, while everyone connected with our home library has done everything within their power to assist the writer at all times. Their courteous treatment has been a source of pleasure and contributed much toward making the compilation of this volume a delightful toil.

Introductory Chapter

August eleventh, 1693, all the chiefs of the eastern Indian tribes signed an agreement whereby "That their Majesties' subjects, the English, shall and may peaceably and quietly enter, repair, improve, and forever enjoy all and singular their rights of lands, and former settlements and possessions within the eastern parts of the said province of the Massachusetts Bay, without any pretensions or claims by us, or any other Indians, and be in no wise molested, interrupted or disturbed therein." The agreement was signed at Fort William Henry in Pemaquid "in the fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord and Lady, William and Mary, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King and Queen, Defender of the Faith, etc., 1693." Those who signed the "submission" were chiefs "of all the Indians belonging to the several rivers of Penobscote and Kennebeck, Amaroscogin and Saco." The representative of the Canabas tribe was Wenobson who signed "Wenobson of Teconnet in behalf of Moxus."

Two years previous to the signing of this document the charter of William and Mary included Maine in the territory over which royal governors were appointed, but the horrors of Indian warfare prevented migration to the province of Maine, to any points beyond those fortified or where settlers had gathered in sufficient numbers to make a defense against attack. After the meeting of the chiefs and representatives of the crown at Fort William Henry, a movement was made to settle beyond the danger limits, but the treaty of peace was not observed and those who had attempted to build their homes in new territories were compelled to return to the settlements again for the protection and

safety of their families. In the years immediately following this conference of the Maine Indians, battles between the savages and whites were desperately fought. It appears that the English were almost if not as much to blame for the violations of agreement, as the Indians themselves and perhaps more so when the fact is taken into consideration that it was the English who were encroaching upon the territory over which the Indians had for years and years held complete domain. Scarcely had the treaty been made when Bomaseen, a powerful chief of the Kennebecks, appeared at Pemaquid with a flag of truce for consultation or other purpose. He was recognized by the officers of the fort and arrested on the charge that he had been concerned in the destruction of Dover, N. H. He was sent to Boston as a spy and sentenced to imprisonment for five years. The Kennebeck Indians, enraged at this, renewed their warfare with all the hatred and cunning of their race and shared in the destruction of Fort William Henry, the special object of their wrath, in 1696, and would not listen to any terms of peace until the release and restoration of their chief to the home of his people were included in the agreement. Arrangements were made for the cessation of hostilities in 1699, and the fierce old warrior returned to his people at Norridgewock.

The apparent peace that followed the retirement of the Indians to their northern homes did not have the effect to promote the advance of civilization, and neither white nor Indian was inclined to trust the other beyond easy reach of gun or tomahawk. Skirmishes and wars continued. Queen Anne's War in the early part of the century brought ruin and death to many families, and a long period of hostilities followed. Father Sebastian Rale, a Catholic priest, a native of France and finely educated, who had assumed dominion over the Indian mission at Norridgewock in 1693, and had devoted himself to the work, was killed by an expedition led by Captain Harmon from Fort Richmond in 1724. Brunswick had been burned in 1722, and numerous settlements had been destroyed, many settlers and their families had been

killed so that the whites were compelled to seek safety, and the Indians discouraged and broken in spirit fled to Canada. It is said that as late as 1749 only two families of white people were left above Merrymeeting Bay, and the French and Indians were again in complete control of the northern country.

It would have been too hazardous an undertaking at this time to have attempted to settle near the "falls" which offered so many natural advantages, without a sufficient force of armed men, that would have been too difficult to have maintained, so while towns and villages were springing into life on the coast and near the larger towns in interior New England, the site on which Waterville stands today, the gem city of the Kennebec, was occupied only by the Indian who camped on the banks of the beautiful stream, catching the salmon from its depths and occupying himself as necessity required or the exigencies of winter demanded.

The stillness of the forest was only disturbed by the occasional twang of the bow as some Indian hunter's arrow felled a deer or moose to provide meat for himself and squaw, or snapping of the twigs in the underbrush, as perhaps some trapper wended his way toward the carry by the "falls," or by the rush of a frightened animal as it sought safety from harm among the virgin timber, or by the rustle of the wings of the birds as they flew unmolested from tree to tree, enjoying the full happiness which Nature bestows.

Many of the pioneers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries came across the ocean to find a northwest passage to the Indies, and others came to find gold. John Winthrop, when he selected the site for the city of Boston, selected it simply because it had a spring of pure water. They were not seeking the wealth of the orient or the occident. They were seeking a home with plenty of good drinking water, and where they might dwell in peace and freedom. Until the shock of the Revolution awakened them to a realization that they were Americans, Virginians' "home" was back in England. Washington did not dream that he was other

than an Englishman until Braddock snubbed him as a colonial. The Pilgrim and the Puritan, on the other hand, were frowned or chased out of the old land, and therefore, from the very beginning America was their home and their only home. Their bridges were burned behind them. They set up their own church and within half a dozen years of the founding of Boston they laid the foundation of Harvard University in this savage wilderness. They had no illusions. They knew that they were Americans or that they were nothing. One hundred years after the landing of the Pilgrims and the Puritans, we find the same spirit prevalent. Settlers went into the deep forest, hewed out a cornfield, suffered untold hardships and withstood an ever present danger, not for the value to be received, but for the purpose of establishing a home for themselves, their wives and their children. The whole New England territory was settled by homeseekers who cherished and held sacred the spots selected for their domestic purposes, thus as the settler gradually crept farther and farther away from the older communities and penetrated the forests deeper and advanced farther up the rivers and the streams he went not as an adventurer or an investor. His sole idea was his future happiness and that was embodied in the ownership of land enough to provide through culture sufficient provision for those whom he had to care for.

In the same year that old Chief Wenobson of Teconnet signed the parchment that is referred to in the beginning of this chapter, there was born at Preston, Sussex, England, a child that had much to do with the settlement of Teconnet. This child, William Shirley, was destined to be the person who should first authorize the building of a fort that commenced the settlement of which Waterville is a part. The lad was educated as finely as children of the best English families at that time afforded, and at an early age commenced the practice of law. He came to Boston in 1734, and was appointed a Royal Governor in 1741. He planned the successful expedition against Cape Breton in 1745,

after which he returned to England, not coming to this country again until 1753. At the outbreak of the French War he was Commander-in-chief of all the British forces in America.

Seventeen years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, Mass., in 1620, the Plymouth Company had been formed and chartered by the King of England. In 1620 a new company was formed, succeeding the old company, and on November 3, King James I granted the "New England Charter." The company in turn granted privileges, including that of the Kennebec Patent in 1629, and met with varied misfortunes until discouraged by its losses it surrendered its charter in 1635. The King immediately appointed his Privy Councillors, Lord Commissioners of all English possessions in America. In 1636 Lord Proprietor Gorges established a capital and Court at Saco, but never exercised his power over the Kennebec region. In 1661 the Kennebec Patent was conveyed to John Winslow, Artemas Boies, Edward Tyng, and Thomas Brattle. After this transaction considerable trouble had occurred and so many difficulties had arisen with Gorges and Commissioners appointed by the King, that Massachusetts in 1677 purchased all the rights of Gorges in the province, and for nearly a hundred years trade was unmolested although of very small proportion. In 1749 a new Plymouth Company was formed and organized along lines that were the means of causing the rapid settlement of the Kennebec valley.

As appears in the first pages of the chronology of municipal history that follows this introductory chapter, Governor William Shirley was petitioned by the new Plymouth Company to erect a fort at Teconnet, which petition he granted and he personally accompanied the expedition that erected Fort Halifax in 1754.

Thus one hundred thirty-four years after the first settlement in New England at Plymouth, the march of progress and civilization, reached the falls of the Kennebec, and there commenced the building of a community that has never yet allowed itself to take a backward step.

Could we but look into the past beyond the years allotted

to the time of man and gaze upon the picture that presented itself as the eight hundred soldiers received the command to halt on the spot where the first structure was to be erected, a monument to might and power, marking the passing of a race of people and the onward march of an ever conquering army; could we push aside for a moment the clouds that envelop the past and hide its distinctness, and look upon the scene as the ruddy glare of the fires penetrated the dark depths of the forest and cast their bright rays of light upon the swift flowing waters of the Kennebec, and the smooth surface of the Sebasticook, perhaps, as we watched the soldier and the mechanic spread their blankets beneath the spreading branches of a monarch of the forest, we could see the face of an Indian youth peer with wonderment expressed on every feature as he carefully brushed aside the foliage of a convenient bush to more closely examine the forms and faces of those his fathers had taught him to fear and hate. Perhaps we could see that old warrior chief with stern and battle-scarred features standing in the shadows of a sturdy pine, his blanket wrapped closely around his aging form, regarding the scene with the stoicism of his race, though perhaps if we gazed a little closer we might detect a trace of sadness creep across his brow, as perhaps for a moment, the memory of his former greatness is uppermost in his thoughts. Perhaps he may have helped to have defended Rale at Norridgewock, or used his bow with unerring aim at the massacre at Brunswick, or wielded his tomahawk with deadly effect at some settler's home whom he believed was encroaching upon his right by birth. As we watch the officers give their nightly instructions to the guard and watch the slumbering fires grow dim as soldier after soldier falls in slumber in peaceful thoughts of their security, see the Indian youth glide back to his lodge, and watch the camp succumb to the quietness of the hour with only the roar of the falls reverberating through the evening air, we will withdraw our grasp on the veil of the past and let the clouds of time again surround the scene, to be cleared away by the morning sunlight upon the beautiful city of Waterville of today.

The completion of Fort Halifax, together with the privileges offered by the Plymouth Company, were the means of bringing many settlers to the Kennebec region. Farms were cleared, trading posts established, and a system of communication and transportation put into effect.

With the coming of more settlers new branches of business were established, the farms, increasing in acreage of cultivation under the untiring efforts of their proprietors, were beginning to increase their products, and as years went by the old-time trading posts became centers of prosperous and growing communities.

The settlers began early to provide for the educational needs of their children, they contributed as generously as their means would permit for their religious instruction, and they founded the industrial success of the town upon the solid rock of hard and honest toil.

We have not in this section of Maine a balmy climate or a soil particularly adapted to produce, in competition with western communities, a single one of the great agricultural staples, nor can we by delving into our hills find stores of iron, or coal, or precious metals. For more than a century, however, this community in thought and action has been profoundly influenced and benefited by the high standard of these first colonists, and their determination that their children and their children's children after them should like them be men of education and intelligence. In establishing their first school our forefathers were not merely providing for the elementary "R's" of reading, writing and arithmetic, but were supplying for their children the advance type of education which ever since has been afforded by our public schools. Of vital importance to this community are our public schools, and these our citizens have always supported with great generosity. For a long period in our history our public school system has been substantially efficient, and it is this as much as any other factor, notwithstanding disadvantages in soil, climate, and mineral wealth, which has caused Waterville to prosper so amazingly.

While we had some lumber, little wool, no coal or cotton, we had an abundant water power, an advantage which has counted for much. More than all else, however, the energies of our people were early turned in an industrial direction, inventions have multiplied here, and through the thrift due to Puritan ancestry, wealth in the form of productive capital has accumulated, giving to Waterville an industrial importance and economic efficiency entirely beyond that attributable to the mere possession of peculiar natural advantages. Waterville's educational and industrial growth has been the result of the wise government and good citizenship of those who planted their homes in the early days under the protecting guns of Fort Halifax. It has been due to their foresight and care in founding the systems of education and industry that we can point with pride to our factories, our college, our business blocks, and our schools.

In addition to their zealous care and careful nursing of Waterville's industrial infancy, and voting from their poverty and means whereby the future generations might be benefited by a free and liberal education, the early settlers of this community were devotedly patriotic to their country. No city in Maine has a more splendid record in patriotism than Waterville. It was in New England that the torch of American liberty was lighted, and it was passed on from Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill in undimmed flame to Yorktown. "Here," in the words of John Adams, "the Child Independence was born." Waterville has never forgotten that glorious fact, and never has ceased to cherish the noblest traditions of that dearly bought freedom. Waterville has welcomed the children of other nations within its borders, and so potent has been her example of patriotism that these adopted children have learned to cherish with the mother's zeal and fervor the greatest principles upon which the American government was founded. Nowhere else are the truths of the declaration of independence taught more thoroughly or persistently than in the public schools of Waterville, where the children of another nation and

another tongue so different from ours are soon saturated with the spirit of American patriotism.

The epitaph prepared by Richard Thomas for his own tombstone, which can now be seen at the old cemetery in Winslow, causes the reader to smile at first, but read it over a second time, read between the lines and you will read a lesson in patriotism that cannot be excelled.

"Here lies the body of Richard Thomas,
a whig of 76
By occupation a cooper,
Now food for worms.
Like an old rumpuncheon
marked, numbered and shooked,
He will be raised again
and finished by his creator.
He died Sept. 28, 1824, aged 75.
America, my adopted country, my best advice to you is this, take care of your liberty."

This was the spirit of the early American settlers, Englishmen, many of them by birth, but whigs of '76. Defenders of liberty and religious freedom, surrendering the ties of home to fight for a new country, the embodiment of their ideas of freedom and happiness, struggling through the trying days of its infancy to promote its efficiency and establish its permanency, devoting their time in preparing laws for its government, and expending their means to provide for its maintenance. Then like an old rumpuncheon, marked, numbered, and shooked and laid aside they were willing to pass to the great beyond in perfect faith of their promised reward, happy in the thoughts of their achievements and admonishing those left behind to guard well the liberty for which they had fought and died.

The territory including that of Waterville and Winslow previous to 1771, was known as Kingfield Plantation. The greater part of what is now Oakland was called Dearborn. In the chronology,

which follows, will be found the incorporation act of the town of Winslow giving the boundary lines and other interesting information regarding the original town. Circumstances arose, which are explained later, that caused the first division of the town in 1802, the annexation of the town of Dearborn and the final separation of Oakland from Waterville.

Many regret now that the difficulties of the earlier days could not in some way have been remedied, and are sorry that the old town lines established by the General Court could not have remained unchanged, but the communities were then widely separated and those interested in the affairs of the town felt that they could govern themselves more economically and with better regard to the individual wants of those living in each of the different villages if under separate organizations.

Any history of Waterville that has been written is the history of Winslow as well, up to the time of the division of the towns, and that of Oakland, until that prosperous and enterprising municipality decided to adorn itself with the butterfly wings of state and govern its own course in 1873. Winslow and Oakland are now in so close touch with Waterville, one connected by both steam and trolley, and the other by steam and three fine bridges, and has an electric road being constructed, that they are more of one community now than at any time during the last century. The inhabitants are of the same character, industrious and prosperous, all interested in the welfare of the other in doing their utmost in promoting the best interests of all three. The municipal affairs of Winslow since 1802 have been conducted on the same general lines as those of Waterville. The town has been governed wisely and well. Its public men have been prominent in the affairs of the State and Nation, while the private citizen has closely followed the business of the town, attending to his own affairs with the same careful oversight, with the result that prosperity for all has been their portion. The great Hollingsworth & Whitney Company paper mills are located on the Winslow side of the Kennebec. The

mills compose one of the largest paper plants in the world. The company manufactures a fine grade of manilla wrapping paper, and also manufactures the pulp used for all its purposes. The products of this establishment are shipped to all parts of America, addition after addition has been built and there has just been completed a monster building to provide more space for the necessary machinery and equipment that is required to furnish a supply sufficient to meet the demand. The town of Winslow has been very generous in the matter of assessment and taxation of the property of the corporation. A very friendly feeling exists between them, which has contributed much towards the prosperity of both.

Oakland has also continued in its prosperity since its separation from the mother town. Its various business establishments are doing a good business and the Somerset Railway, recently leased to the Maine Central Railroad Company, connects with the latter line at this point, adding considerable to the prosperous condition of affairs. This is also the terminus of the Waterville and Oakland street railway. The car barns and repair shops are erected here, together with a large entertainment hall, which adds both business and pleasure to the resources of the town and has been the means of bringing hundreds of pleasure seekers to enjoy the day or evening, fishing or boating, on the beautiful Messalonskee Lake.

The incorporation act of the town of Waterville was passed to be enacted in the Massachusetts House of Representatives on July 23, 1802. It had several readings and was passed by the Senate and approved by Governor Caleb Strong on the same day. By this act the present city of Waterville commenced its municipal career. Commencing on this day in June the little community on the west side of the Kennebec river began to exercise its right of self-government; that it has performed the duty well is best demonstrated by following the growth of the town from a struggling little collection of homes, through the records of the doings of its people assembled in public meetings up to the time of today.

This the editor of this volume has attempted to do in the chapters that follow. In a humble and perhaps homely way he has presented extracts from town and city records together with a few other interesting facts concerning municipal affairs, which he sincerely desires may be of interest to those who care to read this volume.

In delving into the records of the past to obtain such information as may be interesting to those who desire some knowledge regarding the historical affairs of the town, the writer became familiar with those who had so much to do with its early history. He really made acquaintance with those old-time gentlemen in a way that was most pleasing, and can almost picture in his mind how some of them appeared as they arose to address their fellow citizens on many occasions of importance. We regret that we cannot linger for a while with a few of these old-time pioneers and tell of their many deeds for the benefit of the young municipality, but space will not allow us to do so; we can scarcely mention the magnificent war and military record, the churches, the excellent public schools and other educational institutions of the city, neither can we but briefly mention the benefits derived from our manufacturing industries. We should like to have the time and opportunity to collect the data and be able to properly present all the good things about the illustrious members of the pulpit, the bar, and the medical profession, past and present. It would be interesting to compile a commercial history of this busy city and a pleasure to record the events of a busy past, to write of the business activity and integrity of the business men of long ago and today, and describe the benefits received from their untiring efforts. But it is necessary to draw a line at some point and confine oneself as far as possible to the subject selected. The time will sometime arrive when someone, the city government itself perhaps, will arrange for a careful and complete history of those things for the immediate and future use of those interested in preserving such records and documents as are commensurate with the settle-

ment and growth of the town and of the character and energy of its inhabitants.

The Waterville of today is a beautiful city, and inspired by its business activity, the people are interested in its growth and welfare. The present population is twelve thousand and is daily increasing. It has numerous houses of worship, splendid schools and fine buildings. The public buildings are finely equipped and nicely located. Its banking institutions are strong financially, and the personnel of their officers, together with their well established business principles, inspires confidence in those who do business at the various institutions. The public library and institutions of learning speak volumes for the intellectual progress of the community. The city's miles of streets are well kept and all the latest modes of road building are introduced to make the repairs permanent. Its sewerage system, water supply, and fire department apparatus are all models of modern ideas, and these departments are conducted along the same lines with the sole object in view of procuring the best service possible for the amount of money annually expended. The local churches, in common with those throughout the country, have been important factors in the civilization and progress of the town. The occupants of the various pulpits, from the time that that eminent divine, Joshua Cushman, assumed the duties of "town minister" of the town of Winslow on June 9, 1795, up to the present day, have been men of ability and honor. Not only have they ably administered to the needs of their respective parishes, but have devoted a considerable portion of their time to public affairs. Although many of them never took an active part in the government of the town or city, all have been interested in its welfare and anxious to assist in pro moting its best interests. The church buildings are all splendid structures and of sufficient proportions to accommodate those who attend the various religious services. All are nicely furnished and so conveniently arranged that every want of the pastor and members is provided for.

The admirable school system and commodious school buildings are the pride of the city. Waterville can justly boast of its schools. They have always, from the incorporation of the town up to today, been an object of special care upon the part of every one. Every man, nearly, who has been prominent in public affairs has been specially prominent in the government of the schools. The members of the various committees who have had the supervision of this important municipal department, from the time that the old district system was in vogue, have been chosen from among those who were considered the best citizens. The superintendents have been men of education and character, and the teachers have been carefully selected and have performed their duties diligently and well.

Colby College, originating with the appointment of a committee by the Bowdoinham Baptist Association in 1810, has been a prominent educational institution. Included in the list of presidents who have supervised the government of the college and among the professors are the names of some of the most eminent educators of the country.

Instruction was commenced in a house standing where the Elmwood Hotel is now situated, on July 6, 1818, and since that time the college has continued to fulfil its mission of educating the youth. The college has had the experience of nearly all similar institutions in having suffered from the disadvantage of organizing under adverse financial conditions, which have been overcome only by persistent effort upon the part of faithful officials and generous support of friends. The town and citizens have been especially liberal and loyal to an extraordinary degree in their support.

Another educational institution which has been beneficial to the town is the Coburn Classical Institute, founded in 1829 as the Waterville Academy. Its career has been highly successful and a credit to its officers. This institution has also derived great benefit from the exceptional ability of its instructors and the untir-

ing efforts of its friends to maintain its efficiency. From 1865 to 1901 the Institute was under the control of the trustees of the college although virtually its management has been in the hands of the principals. Since 1901 by an act of the legislature incorporating the Trustees of Coburn Classical Institute the control of the school has been under a separate corporation. In 1883 the name was changed from Waterville Classical Institute to Coburn Classical Institute in consideration of the gift of Governor Abner Coburn of the beautiful and elaborate building which it now occupies.

The school has shared with the college in making Waterville noted as a center of education and culture. To this is due, in no small measure, the attractiveness which the city presents to those seeking a place of residence.

The manufacturing industries of Waterville are all prosperous and working to the full extent of their capacity. The largest industry is the Lockwood Company, a brief description of which will be found in the chronology. The Maine Central Railroad shops, located in the north end of the city, employ a large number of men who are mostly skilled mechanics, most of whom are now permanently located here and constitute a part of the city's best citizens. The mechanical industry by no means entirely represents the railroad industry in this city. The great freight yard and large freight house and transfer shed, the round house and passenger station in which is located the office of the assistant superintendent of the Portland division, employ more than a hundred men; in addition to this there are many engineers, firemen and brakemen that make the town their headquarters while many others make their residence here. Waterville is so situated that it is a junction of four lines of railway, one coming from Portland by the way of Brunswick and Augusta, another one comes from Portland by the way of Lewiston and Cumberland Junction, the main line from the Provinces through Bangor and Northern Maine Junction, connecting with the Bangor & Aroostook railroad at the latter point, and what is familiarly called the Skowhegan branch.

In the busiest season over one hundred passenger and regular freight trains either originate here or pass through the station each day. Many hundreds of passengers are transferred each week, thousands of tons of freight is handled daily either in full cars or their loads assorted and reloaded at the freight sheds. In addition to the regular service numerous special freight trains are required to keep the traffic moving, all of which contributes toward making Waterville the most important railroad center in Maine, Portland alone excepted. The Hollingsworth & Whitney Company mills in Winslow are largely operated by employees living on this side of the river. The Hathaway Shirt Factory, established in 1849, the Noyes Stove Company, where stoves have been manufactured since 1873, the Terry Manufacturing Company's large woolen mills erected in 1900, the Waterville Iron Works, and the Sawyer Publishing Company, all contribute towards Waterville's industrial success and assure its future growth. Numerous smaller business concerns and many tradesmen also add to its prosperity. The Waterville and Fairfield Railway and Light Co., the New England Telegraph & Telephone Company, the Messalonskee Electric Company, the Union Gas & Electric Company, the Standard Oil Company, the Wiscasset, Waterville & Farmington Railroad Company with its terminus at Winslow, the Horace Purinton Co., and Proctor & Bowie contracting firms, the Central Maine Fair Association, and the up-to-date plant of the Waterville Sentinel Publishing Company are large factors in our ever increasing prosperity. The splendid department stores of C. J. Clukey, L. H. Soper Company, and the Wardwell-Emery Company are models of progressive business institutions, while the many and many other excellent business firms including the reliable and well-known hardware houses of W. B. Arnold & Co., and Hanson, Webber & Dunham, are all doing a large business and enjoying to the fullest extent an era of business prosperity.

Although we have diverged too much already from our intended line of work, we cannot pass over this brief summary of

the business history of the city without mentioning the very important part that the professional men have taken in making this community what it is. Lawyer, doctor and divine have all been influential in the government and settlement of the town, they have labored hard in addition to the multitudinous duties of their professions to advance the most progressive ideas of good government and have always been ready to protect its institutions whenever occasion might demand.

The physicians, educated and skilled in their profession have vied with the industry and ability of the lawyers to be the first to advance some idea that would prove of lasting benefit to the city they called their home. The town and city in turn have been generous to the doctors and lawyers. The townsmen have through their right of suffrage elected them to become aldermen, mayors, representatives to the legislature, voted for them when they wanted to be Governor, stood behind them in political battles, called on them when they were sick or in dispute with their neighbors and paid for the privilege of getting the tangles straightened out. So many have been ill, and so many quarrels have arisen that the medical and legal men have grown prosperous with the merchant who feeds and clothes the multitude.

Old Dr. John McKechnie or Dr. Obadiah Williams, or Dr. Moses Appleton, physicians of the old school, all three of whom settled here previous to 1800, would be surprised if not a little alarmed if they could come on earth again and watch our present day surgeons perform an operation for appendicitis, or hear students of medicine discuss clinical microscopy and bacteriology. An anesthetic was unknown in those days, yet when we read of the skillful feats of surgery those wonderful men performed, and the knowledge of human anatomy which they attained, we do not wonder so much at the tremendous strides of progress the science of medicine has made.

Reuben Kidder and Timothy Boutelle would be puzzled for a moment at the present court methods, but in a battle of wits these

old time attorneys, after they mastered a few of the new legal dodges, would be able to give a good account of themselves. The legal fraternity of Waterville has been an especially brilliant body of men and from the days of Russ Freeman to the present time, all have been noted for their ability and energy. Many have been prominent in the affairs of the city and state while others have been content to reap the rewards of an industrious practice of their chosen profession.

The physicians located in the city today, old and young, are gentlemen of first rank and devoted students of the modern subjects of medicine which tend towards the betterment of the human race. Many have become skilled in surgery, and some have attained a high place in the ranks of their profession, and all are active and useful citizens.

The voters of Waterville have maintained a live interest in the affairs of the municipality. Their political differences have been many and varied and at times very bitter, yet in spite of all this the occasions have been rare when good and reliable men have not been elected to fill the various offices of the town and city. On the whole the affairs of government have been carefully administered. The indebtedness of the city is largely due to the presence of many modern improvements and appliances which are not found in many cities of much larger valuation and population. The story of the development of the town is interesting, the growth has not been rapid but steady, its people have been content to avoid those population spasms called "booms," yet have been quick to take advantage of any opportunity that would or might result in the location of reliable business enterprises within its limits. The municipal government and business affairs have grown up together, and the splendid business success of its business men has been reflected by an almost similar success in the wise and careful management of the affairs of the body politic. In the earlier days when money was scarce, the difficulties presented were much more numerous than now to maintain an efficient form of government.

The officers elected, however, performed the duties required of them in a faithful manner, and took an unlimited pride in producing the best results possible from what they had to do with.

During the trying days of the Civil War the affairs of the town were carefully looked after, vast sums of money for those days were appropriated to assist in maintaining the army of the North in the field. In the depressing days that followed the great war, Waterville continued to carefully attend to its affairs and since that time those chosen to govern affairs have been selected from the citizens who were deemed best fitted to fill the important positions in the town and city government. In nearly every case they have filled their offices very acceptably and have endeavored to promote and advance those ideas that appealed to them as being of the greatest amount of benefit for the largest number of people. Party lines at times have been very closely drawn, and in a few instances the city may have suffered some through those influences, yet on the whole, the benefits of having two political parties dividing the voters of the city in nearly two equal parts has had the tendency of obliging both parties to nominate their very best men for the various offices so as to increase their opportunity of winning an election. In this way, perhaps, the evil influences of bitter municipal party politics may have been overcome by the added ability of those elected to fill the positions. In all events, no public scandal of any magnitude has marred the political horizon. Party strife has been responsible for many hard words, accusations and complaints, but these generally only cover a period of a week or two previous to election, and the incidents close with the polls on election day.

Differences of opinion dividing the populace so closely have arisen which have not been settled until the courts have given their decision, the actions of the judges, however, have been graciously accepted, and the good fellowship between man and man, and neighbor and neighbor has not been seriously affected.

While it may be a matter of opinion whether or not strict

party politics is a detriment to the government of the city, the fact remains the same that the voters enjoy the annual political battles. Between two and three thousand votes are thrown at each mayoralty election, but in many instances the majority one way or the other has been less than fifty, and once only ten.

Our political battles have brought many of our citizens into prominence. A successful termination of a political contest in the last few years together with a successful administration of affairs coupled with business ability and a good character have nominated two of our best known citizens as candidates for the highest honor in the State, that of Governor.

In 1908 another citizen was very prominently mentioned as a candidate for the office, but failed of the nomination, not because of any inability to successfully perform the duties required, or that his party loyalty was in the least questioned, but rather from the fact that circumstances arose that occasioned the use of those things in the campaign, that tended toward a condition, that the Waterville gentleman did not care to assume. The methods he pursued and the management of his campaign were such that if he had received the nomination and won the election, the dignity of the high office over which he would have been called to preside, would not have been lowered through any acts of his.

Waterville, enjoying the emoluments of business success, happy in its prosperity, its political ambitions attained, and proud of its past, let us consign its future to that hand of destiny that has brought us safely across the bridge of time and leaves us standing in the glorious sunlight of a splendid and brilliant present.

Chronology

Waterville

In a compilation of political statistics and events, which are more the history of the town than of the individual, the writer will not be expected to record events other than those that bear directly upon his subject. To elaborate upon the oratorical abilities of old Assiminasqua, the chief of the ancient Taconnets, to present a review of the expedition of John Cabot to the mouth of the Kennebec in 1497, or that of Captain George Weymouth in 1605, would be diverging from the object of this book. The history of land titles, the Indians, the Popham colony, the sufferings, hardships and pleasures of the early inhabitants, and all those things that make the early history of this region exceedingly interesting, must be left to others. Let it suffice if we commence when the town began, and chronicle the more important events that had to do with the municipality itself.

The birthday of Waterville commenced when that husky soldier of the King first swung his axe into the tree that was first to fall in the clearing upon which Fort Halifax was built. When that monarch of the forest fell, crashing its way to the ground, crushing the small growth in its path, the echo of its crash that mingled with the roar of the falls of the Kennebec was the ceremony that inaugurated the commencement of the work that has culminated in the beautiful homes and public buildings of this beautiful city. In this age of cables, trains and telegraph, it is difficult to conceive how isolated from the outer world was this young colony at Fort Halifax in 1754. In looking at this noble city, as it is today, splendidly built, superbly decorated with nature's most beautiful handiwork, it seems incredible that, only

one hundred and fifty years ago, it was a poor little settlement continually threatened with destruction by the Indians.

Governor William Shirley, appointed Governor of Massachusetts, by the King of England under the second charter, assumed the duties of his office on August 7, 1753. Shortly after, the Plymouth Company, who had obtained the rights of the original owners of the lands on the Kennebec River, wishing to protect their interests, petitioned Governor Shirley for the erection of a fort at Teconnet Falls. Fearing invasion from the French and Indians they pressed their claims, with the result that Governor Shirley consented to build a fort at Teconnet, provided that the Plymouth Colony would erect a fort and a storehouse at Cushnoc (Augusta) that could be properly defended. The Plymouth Company accepted this proposition.

On June 21, 1754, under the direction of the General Court, eight hundred soldiers under command of General John Winslow, and accompanied by Governor Shirley, set sail, in the frigate Massachusetts, for Falmouth.

The Indians opposed the building of a fort, but their protests were disregarded and they signed a treaty on July 2, permitting the work to begin. General Winslow and his eight hundred men started immediately for their destination. Governor Shirley remained at Falmouth but later inspected the fort and buildings, expressed his gratification, and commended General Winslow and his men. The fort, consisting of five buildings and a stockade eight hundred feet long, was erected under the direction of Captain Isaac Illsley of Falmouth. After its completion Captain William Lithgow was placed in command with a garrison of eighty men. A whale boat express was arranged, running from Fort Halifax to Falmouth. The boat traveled down the Kennebec River to Merrymeeting Bay, then up the Androscoggin and overland to the New Meadows River, thence by Casco Bay to Falmouth.

After the Peace of Paris in 1763, ending the French and Indian war, Fort Halifax was dismantled. During its occupancy

there had been considerable suffering; several soldiers were killed by the Indians, a few taken into captivity, and quite a number died from disease. Colonel Lithgow was the only commanding officer the fort had, and after the garrison was discharged he remained at the fort house and engaged in trade for several years. In 1760 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Lincoln County; he later removed to Georgetown where he died in 1798. There appears to be no authentic record of the very earliest settlers after the erection of Fort Halifax, but it is known that one of the very first to settle in the town was Ensign Ezekiel Pattee. He lived at the fort for a number of years and engaged in trade there. He was one of the very foremost in securing the incorporation of the town of Winslow. He held every office that the citizens of the town could give to him. He was a representative to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1783 and 1784 and in 1786 and 1787. In the first twenty-five years after Winslow became a town he was elected moderator at the annual town meetings eleven times; he was town clerk seventeen years, and town treasurer twenty-two years. That he attended to the business intrusted to him in a satisfactory manner is shown by his many re-elections. The early records of the town of Winslow are in his handwriting.

The number of towns in Maine in 1764 was twenty-five, and the population of the District of Maine is given as 24,020. The territory embracing the towns of Winslow and Waterville was called Kingfield. In 1766 the Plymouth Company granted certain rights to individuals that were the means of bringing many settlers to Fort Halifax. The Indian wars being over, the settlers had no fear of further disturbances, and many settled on the west side of the river. In 1771 we find two communities, one on the east side of the river and the other on the west side; they have grown rapidly during the five years previous to 1771. In the chronolgy of events of a political nature commencing with the year 1771, which follows this introductory chapter, the reader will find the events of the last one hundred and thirty-five years recorded as

carefully as is possible. The records of the towns, city and state have been diligently searched, and every figure and date verified as far as it was possible to do so. The history of Winslow from 1771 until the division of the town in 1802 is part of the history of Waterville. In the chapter following the chronology will be found complete and carefully prepared lists of all town and city officers from the first election on May 23, 1771, up to the present time.

1771

The town of Winslow was incorporated April 26, 1771, and named in honor of General John Winslow. General Winslow was born in Plymouth, Mass., May 27, 1702. He commanded the forces that built Fort Halifax in 1754. He was the principal actor in the conquest of Acadia, carried out by New England troops under his lead. He reduced the country and captured the forts. Obeying orders from England, supposed to have originated through the policy of Governor Shirley, he caused the expulsion of the Acadians from their homes. The terrible scenes attending the removal of these inoffensive people are dark stains upon the conduct of the English during the war with France. In 1756 Winslow was commander-in-chief at Fort William Henry, Lake George, and a major-general in an expedition against Canada in 1758-59. In 1762 he was appointed presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Plymouth, Mass. He died in Hingham, Mass., April 17, 1774.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

An act for incorporating a certain tract of land in the County of Lincoln, into a town by the name of Winslow.

Whereas the inhabitants of a certain tract of land lying on the east and west side of the Kennebec River, in the County of Lin-

coln, are desirous of enjoying the privileges that will arise to them by being incorporated into a town.

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council, and House of Representatives,

(Sect. 1.) That the tract of land aforesaid, butted and bounded as follows: viz., beginning on the east side of Kennebec River, at a hemlock tree standing on the bank of said river, and one rod west-north west of a large rock, and two miles and half a mile, on a north-east course, from Fort Halifax,—and from said tree, to run, east-south-east, five miles, to a beech tree, marked; thence, to run, south-south-west five miles and one hundred and seventy-eight poles; thence, west-north-west, to the northeast corner of the town of Vassalborough; thence, on the northerly line of said town, west-north-west, five miles, to Kennebeck River; thence, to run across said river, the same course, to the end of five miles on the west side of said river,—butting, thus far on the same northerly line of the said town of Vassalborough; thence, northerly, on such a course, so far as to meet the west end of a line running, from the hemlock-tree above mentioned, west-north-west, five miles from Kennebeck River, thence to run, east-north-east, on the last mentioned line, five miles, to said Kennebeck River; thence, across said river, to the hemlock tree aforesaid, the first mentioned bounds,—be and hereby is erected into a town by the name of Winslow; and that the inhabitants thereof be and hereby are invested with all the powers, privileges and immunities which the inhabitants of any of the towns within this province, respectively do, or by law ought to enjoy.

And be it further enacted,

(Sect. 2.) That James Howard Esq., be, and hereby is, empowered to issue his warrant, directed to some principal inhabitant in said town, requiring him to notify and warn the inhabitants thereof, qualified by law to vote in town affairs, to meet at

such time and place as shall therein be set forth, to choose all such officers as shall be necessary to manage the affairs of the said town.

And be it further enacted,

(Sect. 3.) That the freeholders of the said town shall be, and hereby are, empowered, at their said first meeting, to bring in their votes for a choice of register of deeds, for the county of Lincoln, also for a treasurer for said county, qualified according to law; and the votes for such register and treasurer shall, at the same time, by a constable (who may be chosen and sworn), be sealed up and by him returned unto the court of general sessions of the peace to be holden in June next, at Pownalborough, for the said county in like manner as is provided by law in like cases for other towns within this province; which court is hereby authorized and required to receive the said votes; which, with the votes of the other towns of said county, shall be opened, sorted and counted as the law directs for determining the choice of such register and treasurer; and such shall be, to all intents and purposes, valid and effectual in law.

And be it further enacted,

(Sect. 4.) That if by reason of sickness, or any other means, the said James Howard Esq. shall be prevented from performing the business, or any part thereof, to which he is appointed by this act, then in that case William Cushing Esq. shall be and hereby is empowered to transact the whole or any part of such business, as fully and effectually as the said James Howard Esq. is, by the second clause of this act empowered to transact the same.

Passed and Published April 26, 1771.

By the authority of the act of incorporation, provided for in section two, the first town meeting was held at Fort Halifax, May 23, 1771. The following officers were elected:

Moderator:	Timothy Heald.
Clerk and Treasurer:	Ezekiel Pattee.
Selectmen:	Ezekiel Pattee, Timothy Heald, John Tozer.
Wardens:	Robert Crosby, John Peter Cool, Nathaniel Carter.
Surveyors of Highways:	Joel Crosby, John Ayer.
Fence Viewer:	Jonah Crosby.

WARRANT FOR TOWN MEETING HELD AT FORT HALIFAX, SEPT. 17, 1771

Lincoln ss.

1771

To the Constable of the Town of Winslow:

Greeting.

In His Majesty's Name you are hereby required, forthwith, to notify and warn all the Freeholders and other Inhabitants, qualified by law to vote in Town Meetings, to meet at Fort Halifax on Tuesday the seventeenth day of September next, at one of the clock in the afternoon to act on the following articles:

1st. To choose a Moderator.

2nd. To draw out a Suitable Person to serve on the Petit Jury at the next Inferiour Court to be held at Pownalborough.

3rd. To vote for a County Treasurer.

4th. To raise money for the Town's Use.

5th. To see if the Town will vote to Clear the Banks of the river in this Town for the Advantage of Boating.

6th. To see if the Town will vote to hire some preaching this present or the ensuing year and how much.

7th. To see if the Town will vote that the Meetings shall be warned by posting up a Notification at Proper places for the future.

And hereof fail not.

And make Due Return of this Warrant with your doings hereon.

Given under our hands and Seal this First day of August A. D. 1771 and in the Eleventh Year of His Majesty's Reign.

Timothy Heald,
Ezekiel Pattee.

The record of the meeting reads that forty pounds was raised for the town's use, and that meetings for the ensuing year shall be warned by posting up notifications at proper places.

1772

Cemetery on Fort Hill established. Tract of land for the purpose secured by Dr. McKechnie of Dr. Sylvester Gardiner.

COMPLETE LIST OF OFFICERS ELECTED IN 1772

Moderator:	Ezekiel Pattee.
Town Clerk:	Ezekiel Pattee.
Selectmen:	Ezekiel Pattee, Robert Crosby, Zimri Heywood.
Town Treasurer:	Ezekiel Pattee.
Assessors:	Ezekiel Pattee, Zimri Heywood Robert Crosby.
Tything Men:	Hezekiah Stratton, John Tozer

Wardens:	Morris Fling,
	Bennet Woods,
	Timothy Hudson.
Surveyors of the Highways:	John Ferguson,
	Ezekiel Pattee,
	John Tozer.
Fence Viewers and Field Drivers:	Timothy Heald,
	Solomon Parker.
Constable:	Joseph Carter.
Hog Reeves:	Elijah Phipps,
	David Pattee.
Deer Reeves:	Timothy Heald,
	John Tozer.

1773

RELIGION

In Massachusetts Episcopacy had been encouraged by the royal Governor, who attended the "King's Chapel" in Boston. The dread lest the crown should appoint an Episcopal Bishop may be considered as one of the causes which operated in Massachusetts to bring on the Revolution. Influences were at work in a number of the Congregationalist churches of Massachusetts which eventually developed into Unitarianism. The only colony which openly tolerated entire freedom of worship by legislative enactment, was Rhode Island; laws existed which forbade Catholics from holding public worship. Although none of these conditions were pronounced in the town of Winslow, we may presume that there were the usual disagreements among the inhabitants. Massachusetts controlled the religion as well as the civil life of its citizens, and required the several towns to provide religious institutions by legal enactment and to support it by taxation.

On March 8 it was voted "to hire some Preaching this Summer and the Select Men are appointed to hire the Reverend Deliverance Smith for twelve Sabbath Days to preach in this

Town, provided he comes to this Town sometime between this and the middle of June next: And if he don't come within that time to hire some other suitable man for the like Number of Days, provided it can be done with little or no Cost as to his Travelling Expenses, or their going to procure him."

1774

On March 7 it was voted "That a pair of stocks be provided, and that Lieut. Heald shall have out of the Treasury Eight Shillings lawful money for building and finishing same."

At this time there were two political parties in America. The Whigs, which included the Sons of Liberty, Liberty Men, and Patriots, advocated independence, while the Tories favored royalty. At the close of the Revolution the Whig party divided into Particularists, favoring State sovereignty and advocating confederation, and Strong Government, favoring a constitution. Later the Particularists became Anti-Federalists and the Strong Government party Federalists.

1775

Arnold's expedition with eleven hundred men passed through the town on their way to Canada.

S. H. Whitney in his "Early History of the Kennebec Valley," says: "The passage of Arnold's army up the Kennebec valley was a great event to the early inhabitants; eye witnesses describe the train as several miles in length. Around Fort Halifax there was quite a large group of homesteads and at Gatchell's Corner in Vassalboro there were a few families; these were all the settlers there were north of Augusta. Benedict Arnold with one thousand one hundred men arrived at Fort Western (Augusta) about the 20th of September, 1775, en route for Quebec.

Fort Western being at the head of navigation upon the Kennebec River, Arnold was obliged to leave his transports at this place and the main army advanced up the river by land while their supplies were placed in batteaux and conveyed up the river. The army left Fort Western about September 25th." The date of their arrival at Fort Halifax was September 29.

1776

COMMITTEE OF SAFETY

In order to render the governors and judges of the royal colonies independent of the popular will and dependent on the Crown, the King had resolved to pay those officers out of the English treasury. Samuel Adams took alarm at this act, which he believed tended to convert the government of the province into a "despotism." At a town meeting in Faneuil Hall (1772) he moved the appointment of a "Committee of Correspondence" to state "the rights of the colonists" "to the several towns, and to the world." The motion passed; the statement was sent forth, and soon every town in Massachusetts had appointed a similar committee. In the future it would make little real difference whether the Governor permitted the colonial assembly to meet or not, since the Committees of Correspondence would always be vigilant in the interests of liberty.

A Committee of Safety consisting of three members was chosen on March 4 at the annual town meetings held at Fort Halifax. The members were Timothy Heald, John Tozer and Zimri Heywood.

At a town meeting called "in the Name of the Government and People of the Massachusetts Bay in New England" held at Fort Halifax, July 8, it was voted "To borrow of Esquire Pattee one hundred thousand shingles, of Deacon Tozer eight thou-

sand shingles, of Joshua Davies four thousand shingles, of Ambreur Davies three thousand shingles, of Lawrence Costigan one thousand clapboards, and of Nathaniel Carter five thousand shingles, to purchase a town stock of ammunition, and that the produce of the same, or what the same shall clear in the market, shall be assessed upon the town sometime in the month of October next." It was further voted "Not to give the Committee of Safety directions. To hire three men to go up the river on a scout. That the Selectmen of this town shall immediately petition the General Court in behalf of themselves and the Inhabitants above, for a sufficient guard against the Canadians."

1777

The members of the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety for this year were Ezekiel Pattee, Timothy Heald, Robert Crosby, Manuel Smith and Ephraim Osborne.

The Articles of Confederation between the thirteen United States of America were agreed upon by delegates from the States, in Congress assembled, on the 15th of November.

1780

Annual town meeting called "In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

The first General Court, under the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, assembled at Boston on Wednesday, October 25, 1780, and was finally prorogued (having held three sessions) May 19, 1781. From this time, as long as Maine continued to be a part of Massachusetts, the political year commenced on the last Wednesday in May; and the General Court held two, and frequently three, sessions each year.

1781

The Articles of Confederation between the thirteen United States of America were finally ratified by all the States, March 1, 1781. Under the Confederation, Congress consisted of a single house which represented the States but not the people. The national government had no president; it was simply "a body without a head." Congress could advise, request, implore, but it could not command. In this last point lay the fatal weakness of the whole system. The national government could make treaties but could not compel their observance. It could borrow money but could not guarantee that a single dollar of the debt would ever be paid. It could recommend taxation but could not enforce it. It could enact laws but could not punish those who refused to obey them. It could make war but could not raise a single soldier to fight in its defence. While the Revolution was in progress the pressure of the war forced the separate States to stand by each other, but as soon as that pressure was removed, the States, like a barrel that had lost its hoops, threatened to fall to pieces.

1782

Zimri Heywood elected first representative to the General Court of Massachusetts from the town of Winslow.

1785

SEPARATION OF MAINE FROM MASSACHUSETTS

The first record of any special action on the part of the early citizens of this community regarding the separation of the counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln from the State of Massachusetts and their erection into a separate State, appears this year; however, it is generally supposed that the question had been thoroughly discussed for several years previous. As far

back as 1660 the inhabitants of Maine petitioned His Majesty "beseeching your Majesty's royall word for our redres & continewed establishment, either as wee now stand under your own Immediate Authority." Again in 1664 they petitioned "His Gratious Majastee King Charles" protesting against Governor John Endicott and his council "intermeddling with the government of the province of Maine."

From year to year this question was discussed and voted upon, the majority favoring separation gradually increasing until the desired result was finally obtained in 1820. In the following pages, under the different years, will be found the vote in detail and other information of record as it appears from time to time.

The following circular was received by the authorities in October and at a subsequent town meeting Zimri Heywood was elected a delegate to attend the convention referred to in the circular.

CIRCULAR

At a meeting of a number of Reputable Inhabitants of the Counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln held at Messer's. Smith and Dean's Meeting House, in Falmouth, on the fifth day of October, instant, agreeable to a ratification published in the Falmouth Gazette, of Sept. 17 and 1st October instant, in order to form some plan for collecting the sentiments of the said Inhabitants, on the subject of said Counties being formed into a separate State.

Voted: "That the Subscribers be a Committee to apply to the Several Towns and Plantations in said Counties, requesting them to send Delegates to meet at said Meeting House on the first Wednesday of January next (1786) at ten o'clock A. M. to consider the expediency of said Counties being formed into a Separate State, and if after mature Consideration it should appear to them expedient, to pursue some regular and orderly method of carrying the cause into effect."

Pursuant to the above vote, we the Committee above said, hereby request the inhabitants of Winslow to choose a Delegate or Delegates to meet at the time and place above mentioned, for the purpose aforesaid.

Peleg Wadsworth, Chairman.
Stephen Longfellow, Jr.
William Gorham.
Stephen Hall.
Jeremiah Hill.
Joshua Fabian.
Henry Y. Brown.

To the Inhabitants of Winslow.
Falmouth, Oct. 5th, 1785.

1786

On March 6, Zimri Heywood was again chosen delegate to attend another convention to be holden at Falmouth on the first Wednesday in September, 1786, to discuss further the separation of the counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln from the State of Massachusetts, and forming themselves into a separate State. Considerable opposition developed, but by a vote of twenty-one to eleven it was decided to send a delegate. The services, however, were scantily appreciated, for at a meeting of the town held Sept. 25, it was voted to expunge from the warrant Article 2, providing for payment of Zimri Heywood for attending two conventions at Portland, and it was further voted not to send a delegate to attend a convention to be held at Portland in January, 1787, for further discussion.

It appears that the convention at Falmouth in the early part of September had voted to refer the question of separation to the voters of the various towns so as to be able to get a more thorough expression of the people. Article 5, in a warrant issued calling a town meeting to be held on December 25, read "For

every voter to give in his vote for or against a separate State." James Stackpole was elected Moderator. The meeting proceeded in the usual quiet manner until Article 5 was reached. The record of the meeting relating to Article 5 is as follows:

"It was requested to bring in the yeas and nays for and against a separate State. There was a small number brought in; the people then got so disorderly that they would not act any further on the Warrant though requested sundry times to be silent and act on the business of the day or dissolve the meeting, but they continued in such disorder that the moderator declared that he would not have anything more to do with it. The meeting was then broken up without being legally adjourned or dissolved."

1787

At a special town meeting called December 17, Jonah Crosby was chosen a delegate "to attend a Convention to be holden at the State House in Boston on the second Wednesday of January next to see if the people will accept the New Constitution or Form of Government as set forth by the Convention held at Philadelphia September the seventeenth A. D. 1787."

The Federal party was formed in this year from the Strong Government or Constitutional party. They elected two Presidents, Washington for two terms, and Adams one term. They advocated a tariff, funding of the public debt, a United States Bank and assumption of state debt by the government. They favored England as against France, and opposed the war with England in 1812.

1788

February 6. The constitution of the United States of America was ratified by the State of Massachusetts.

The first election for United States officers was held at Fort Halifax, Dec. 18. For member of Federal Court, to be holden

at Philadelphia, to represent the counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln, the following vote is recorded:

George Thacher,	9
Samuel Thompson,	1

March 3. It was voted "That the Selectmen sign a petition to the General Court praying that there may be a Probate Court and Register of Deeds established in the Northwesterly part of the County of Lincoln." This was the beginning of a movement that led to the formation and erection of Kennebec County in 1799.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Previous to 1804, each elector voted for two candidates for President. The one who received the largest number of votes was declared President, and the one who received the next largest number was declared Vice President. The electoral votes, for the first President of the United States were:

George Washington of Virginia,	69
John Adams of Massachusetts,	34
John Jay of New York,	9
R. H. Harrison of Maryland,	6
John Rutledge of South Carolina,	6
John Hancock of Massachusetts,	4
George Clinton of New York,	3
Samuel Huntingdon of Connecticut,	2
John Milton of Georgia,	2
James Armstrong of Georgia,	1
Benjamin Lincoln of Massachusetts,	1
Edward Telfair of Georgia,	1

Washington was chosen President and Adams Vice President. They were both Federalists. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts was entitled to ten electoral votes, all of which were thrown

for Washington and Adams. The election in the town of Winslow was held at Fort Halifax on Dec. 18, 1788. The following vote for electors is recorded:

William Widgery,	6
Henry Dearborn,	2
Daniel Coney,	6

1790

Population of Winslow,	778
Population of Lincoln County,	29,962
Population of the District of Maine,	96,540

There were no slaves in Massachusetts proper and none in the District of Maine. There were sixteen in Vermont, one hundred and fifty-eight in New Hampshire, nine hundred and forty-eight in Rhode Island, and two thousand seven hundred and sixty-four in Connecticut.

Election Oct. 4, for members of Federal Court:

William Lithgow,	22
Thomas Rice,	14
George Thacher,	7
Henry Sewall,	2
John Gardiner,	1

1791

It was voted not to raise any money for preaching.

Election for members of the Federal Court Jany. 25th:

William Lithgow,	32
George Thacher,	3

A vote taken on May 2 on the question of the separation of Maine from Massachusetts resulted in fifty-two votes in favor of the separation.

A petition was sent to the General Court praying for authority to conduct a lottery, the proceeds to be used for building a bridge across the Sebasticook River.

DIVISION OF THE TOWN

The first articles appearing in the warrant for the division of the town of Winslow and the formation of a new town on the westerly side of the Kennebec River, were posted in this year. Dissatisfaction arising from the inconvenience of crossing the river to attend religious services and town meetings were the primary causes of the division that was finally effected in 1802.

At the annual town meeting held March 7, the town voted thirteen in favor and seven opposed on an article favoring the division. Owing to the smallness of the vote or some other reason of sufficient import, the vote was not considered binding, for a similar article appeared in the warrant calling another meeting that was held on April 7. At this meeting the article was dismissed.

1792

Vote taken May seventh, 1792, on the question of the separation of Maine from Massachusetts:

Yes,	46
No,	19

Vote for member of Congress Nov. 2, to represent the counties of Lincoln, Hancock and Washington:

William Lithgow,	14
Daniel Cony,	11
Henry Dearborn,	6

Arthur Lithgow, Ezekiel Pattee and Josiah Brewer, Justices of the Peace, Solomon Parker, Deputy Sheriff.

Lincoln County proportion of tax No. 9 was:

County tax, £776-8-18,
Paid by representatives, £141-18,

State tax, £25365-2-7,
Paid by representatives, £4111-14.

Five regiments of militia in Lincoln County. The eighth regiment in division and fifth in brigade was commanded by Ezekiel Pattee, Colonel, and John Moore, Lieut. Colonel.

Owing to the action of the town wherein they had voted not to hire any preaching the year previous "a bill was found against the town in the Court of General Sessions of Lincoln County." On March fifth it was voted, "That Ezekiel Pattee, Esq., attend the next Court of General Sessions to be held in the County of Lincoln, as an Agent in behalf of the town to make defense against a presentment brought against the town for not having preaching, etc."

Vote for President and Vice President. The election was held at Fort Halifax, Nov. 2. Massachusetts was entitled to sixteen electoral votes. They were cast for George Washington for President, and John Adams for Vice President. The following vote is recorded:

Electors, County of York:

George Thacher,	16
Nathaniel Wells,	1

County of Cumberland:

Daniel Davis,	9
Peleg Wadsworth,	7

Counties of Lincoln, Hancock and Washington:

Thomas Rice,	10
George Warren,	11
Alex. Campbell,	4
Genl. Dearborn,	2

1793

Nov. 4, a Public Building Committee was chosen consisting of Jonah Crosby, Josiah Hayden and Ezekiel Pattee.

Voted in annual meeting that one-half of the preaching should be on the east side, and half on the west side, also that the town meetings should be held alternately on the east and west side.

RATES OF POSTAGE

Single letter,	30 miles	6 cents,	60 miles	8	cents.
	100 miles	10 cents,	150 miles	12½	cents.
	200 miles	15 cents,	250 miles	17	cents.
	350 miles	20 cents,	450 miles	22	cents.
	more than 450 miles 25 cents.				

No allowance made for intermediate miles. Double letters, double fare; triple letters, triple fare. Every package weighing one ounce or more, rate of four single letters for each ounce.

TOWNS AND PLANTATIONS IN LINCOLN COUNTY IN 1793

Towns

Pownalborough, Georgetown, Bath, Woolwich, Bristol, Topsham, Bowdoinham, Bowdoin, Newcastle, Waldoborough, Boothbay, Edgecomb, Nobleborough, Cushing, Thomaston, Warren, Camden, Union, Canaan, Norridgewock, Fairfield, Greene, Vassalborough, Sydney, Hallowell, Winthrop, Readfield, Pittston, Winslow, Monmouth, Mount Vernon, Belgrade.

Plantations

Hancock, Starling, New Sandwich, Smithfield, Meduncoke, Baliftown, Lewistown, Livermores, Little River, Littleborough,

Phips, Tyngs, Chester, 25 Mile Pond, Carytunk, Gore, Rockameth, Jones, Prescotts, Carrs, 7 Mile Brook, Wymans, Mouth Sandy River, Sandy River No. 1, 2 and 3.

The Democratic-Republican party was formed in this year. Its members were men taken from the Anti-federalists, the Republican or Jeffersonian party, and Democrats or sympathizers with the French Revolutionists. Elected three Presidents: Jefferson two terms, Madison two terms, and Munroe two terms. They favored State rights, France as against England, war with England, purchase of Louisiana, Missouri Compromise, Munroe Doctrine, free trade in 1800, and a protective tariff in 1828.

1794

Annual town meeting held at the dwelling house of George Warren.

On Nov. 3, an article favoring the division of the town was dismissed.

A convention of delegates from the towns within the border of the proposed new State was called, to be held at Portland on the second Tuesday in October, 1794. At a meeting of the town held Sept. 5, Col. Josiah Hayden was chosen a delegate to attend the convention.

1795

Annual town meeting held at the dwelling house of Richard Thomas.

A petition was sent to the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, praying for the division of the town, and asking that the new town might be called Williamsburgh.

Obadiah Williams, Representative to the General Court from Winslow assisted in the ceremonies, on the part of the Legislature, in laying the corner stone of the present State House in Boston. The corner stone was laid July 4, 1795, by Governor Samuel Adams, assisted by Paul Revere, Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons. The stone was drawn to the spot by fifteen white horses, representing the number of States of the Union at that time.

1796

Annual town meeting held at the residence of Elnathan Sherwin.

Tax No. 13 assessed June 13, 1796. Total State tax $154,-294.36, Lincoln County proportion $7589.03.

Arthur Lithgow, Lieut. Col. William Kendall and Elnathan Sherwin, Majors 8th Division, 2nd Reg't, 2nd Brigade, Massachusetts militia.

Justices of the Peace: Obadiah Williams, Arthur Lithgow, Ezekiel Pattee and George Warren. Deputy Sheriff, Ephraim Town.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

The election was held at Fort Halifax on Nov. 7. The following vote is recorded for electors:

"Arthur Lithgow,	31
Thomas Rice,	30"

Massachusetts' sixteen electoral votes, were given John Adams of Massachusetts for President, and Thomas Pinckney of South Carolina for Vice President. They were the candidates of the Federalist party.

EAST MEETING HOUSE BUILT

The name—East Meeting House—was not applied to this building until after the division of the town in 1802, and then to distinguish it from a meeting house in the western part of the town (now Oakland) that was called the West Meeting House. The building was erected as a place for public worship, and from 1796 until 1802 was presided over by Rev. Joshua Cushman, a minister of the gospel, one of the most highly educated gentlemen of his time, exceptionally liberal and broad-minded, and whose career was extraordinary and brilliant. The character of this community, even today, can be traced back through the records to his teachings and counsels. He was known as a "town minister" and was paid for his services by the town of Winslow. He was elected to numerous positions of honor in town, State and nation, Representative, State Senator, and Member of Congress; he performed his duties with ability and with credit to himself and his constituency.

After the various religious denominations began to organize and increase in numbers, the meeting house was apportioned to the various societies. About 1830 its use on the Sabbath was equally divided between the Universalists, Free-will Baptists and Baptists, however, the town, with its usual liberality, in the vote granting the use of the building to these societies, made the wise provision that should any other sect increase in numbers sufficiently to require a place of public worship, the selectmen should make a new allotment immediately. The original building has been rebuilt and repaired several times, and enlarged. Almost without exception, all the town meetings of every character were held in this building until the adoption of the city charter, and the division of the city into wards in 1888. Its uses have been many and varied. A house of worship in the early days, a place of public meeting, could its wall but re-echo the sounds of a hundred years, together with the stern Puritanic sermon with all its impressiveness, would be mingled the excited hum of more excited voices in

general babel of Federal, Whig, Democrat and Republican in political contest, the call for arms, resolutions of sympathy, oratory galore, the laugh of the minstrel, and the music of the dance. The building was moved to its present position at the commencement of the erection of the present City Hall, and is now used principally as an armory for the use of the local company of militia, an occasional caucus, political meetings, and amusement gatherings.

1797

Annual town meeting held at the residence of Elnathan Sherwin.

Kennebec Medical Association instituted; Dr. Moses Appleton, elected Secretary.

May 10. Vote on separation of Maine from Massachusetts.

Yes,	137
No,	2

1798

Commencing this year all the town meetings were held in the churches, alternating by meetings first on the west side of the river and then on the east. This arrangement continued until the division of the town in 1802.

1799

Rev. Joshua Cushman was instructed by a vote of the town held April 1 to preach every fourth Sunday at West Pond.

KENNEBEC COUNTY

After repeated efforts on the part of the residents of the northern part of Lincoln County, they succeeded in effecting the passage of an act through the General Court, providing for the erection of a new county. The demands were based principally upon

the necessity for a registry of deeds nearer the northern towns, and more convenient privileges of attending the courts which were becoming heavily burdened owing to the large area covered by the County of Lincoln, requiring numerous and long continued sessions. The act incorporating Kennebec County was signed by the Governor, February 20.

1800

Population of Winslow, 1250.
Population of the District of Maine, 151,719.

1801

At a special town meeting held on Dec. 8, to act on an article in a warrant relating to the division of the town of Winslow, it was voted to petition the General Court to divide the town, and provide for the erection of a new town on the west side of the river. Reuben Kidder, Thomas Rice, Josiah Hayden, Nehemiah G. Parker and Asa Soule were chosen a committee to present the petition to the General Court.

PETITION FOR THE DIVISION OF THE TOWN OF WINSLOW

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:

The Petition of the Subscribers, Inhabitants of the Town of Winslow, in the county of Kennebec, being a committee chosen by said Town in Town meeting assembled, humbly Report to your Honours that it is the wish of the Inhabitants of the said Town that the territory lying on the westerly side of said River, in said Town, as it is now bounded, should be set off from said Town by the name of Waterville. Your petitioners in behalf of said Town, beg leave to offer to your Honours, the following reasons:

That the value of the property now owned in said Town is nearly equally divided on each side of said river.

That the Town and religious meetings are held alternately at the meeting houses now erected on each side of said river, and that in several parts of the year it is very difficult and almost impossible to cross said river to attend said meetings.

That in the spring season, at the annual meetings held in said Town, the Inhabitants thereof living on the opposite side from where the said meeting is to be held, are frequently prevented by the particular situation of said river from crossing the same to attend said meeting.

That said river nearly divides said Town of Winslow in equal halves.

Wherefore your Petitioners in behalf of said Town humbly pray that said territory may be set off, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed)

Asa Soule,
Thomas Rice,
Nehemiah A. Parker,
Josiah Hayden,
Reuben Kidder,
(Com. of the Town of Winslow.)

That the now Town of Winslow shall be divided through the middle of the river Kennebeck as the river usually runs across the width of said Town.

That that part of said Town which lay on the Eastern side of the Kennebeck shall retain the name of Winslow, and the part which lay on the Western side be erected into a town by the name of Waterville.

That all debts except such as concern meeting houses that shall be due from the Town when divided, or damages the Town may be liable to pay, shall be apportioned and paid by each Town according to the present valuation.

That Josiah Hayden, Esq., being the only Selectman of the present Town of Winslow, residing on the east side of the Kennebeck river, shall, after a division, have power to call the first meeting without consulting his colleagues.

The above are articles agreed on by us in a division of the now Town of Winslow, in behalf of said Town.

(Signed)

Josiah Hayden,
Reuben Kidder,
Asa Soule,
Nehemiah A. Parker,
Thomas Rice,
Committee.

1802

Waterville incorporated as the one hundred and thirty-eighth town in the District of Maine, June 23.

INCORPORATION ACT

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two.

An act to divide the Town of Winslow in the County of Kennebec, and to incorporate the westerly part thereof into a separate Town by the name of Waterville.

Section 1st. Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all that part of the town of Winslow which lies on the west side of the Kennebec river, as known by its present bounds, and by a line drawn on the middle of Kennebec river as its future eastern boundary, be and is hereby incorporated into a separate Town by the name of Waterville. And the inhabitants of ye said town are hereby invested with all the powers, privileges,

rights, and immunities, with which other Towns are invested by the Constitution and Laws of the Commonwealth.

Section 2nd. And be it further Enacted, that the said Town of Waterville shall pay all arrears of taxes, which have been assessed upon them, together with their proportion of all debts owed by the said Town of Winslow prior to the date of this Act, excepting such debts as concern the building of their Meeting Houses, which shall be due from the said Town when divided, or damages the Town may then be liable to pay, shall be apportioned and paid in proportion according to the present valuation, and all dues and demands, other than those which include the expenses of Meeting Houses, belonging to the Town when divided, shall hereafter be adjusted, divided and paid to each of said Towns in proportions according to the present valuation. And the proceeds of the sales of all pews on the lower floors in the two Meeting Houses standing on the banks of the Kennebec, as also the Monies voted to complete the same, shall be equally divided between the said Town after a division; and the monies assessed for building a meeting house in the west pond settlement, shall be paid and exclusively appropriated for that purpose, and subject to no demand of said town of Winslow.

Section 3rd. And be is further Enacted, that all future State taxes which may be levied on the two Towns aforesaid, previous to a new valuation, shall be assessed and paid in the proportion of two-fifths by the Town of Winslow, and three-fifths by the Town of Waterville.

Section 4th. And be it further Enacted, that all property now belonging to the said Town of Winslow, not mentioned in the foregoing section, shall be divided between the said Towns in the proportion as mentioned in the second section of this Act.

Section 5th. And be it further Enacted, that any Justice of the Peace of said County of Kennebec, be and he is hereby authorized upon application thereof, to issue a Warrant directed to some

suitable person, an inhabitant of the said Town of Waterville, requiring him to notify and warn the Inhabitants thereof qualified to vote in Town affairs, to assemble at such convenient time and place as shall be expressed in the said Warrant, to choose such officers as Towns are by law empowered to choose in the months of March or April annually.

In the House of Representatives, June 23, 1802. This Bill having had three several readings passed to be Enacted.

John C. Jones, Speaker.

In Senate June 23, 1802. This Bill having had two several readings passed to be Enacted.

David Cobb, President.

June 23, 1802. By the Governor approved.

Caleb Strong.

A true copy.

Attest:

John Avery, Secretary.

A true copy of the original.

Attest:

Abijah Smith, Town Clerk.

TOWN OF WATERVILLE

Warrant for the first Town Meeting:

Kennebec ss.

To Moses Appleton of Waterville in said County of Kennebec, Physician. *Greeting:*

By virtue of an act of the General Court passed in June, A. D. 1802, entitled an "Act to divide the Town of Winslow in the County of Kennebec, and to incorporate the westerly part thereof into a separate town by the name of Waterville." And also by said Act, authorizing any Justice of the Peace in the said county of Kennebec to issue a Warrant directed to some suitable person,

an inhabitant of the said Town of Waterville, requiring him to notify and warn the inhabitants thereof, qualified by Law to vote in Town affairs, to assemble at such convenient time and place as shall be expressed in said Warrant, to choose such officers as Towns are by Law authorized to choose in the months of March or April annually.

You are therefore in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, hereby required forthwith to notify and warn all the Inhabitants of said Town of Waterville qualified by law to vote in Town affairs (either personally or by leaving a written notification at their usual place of abode, expressing the time, place, and purpose of said meeting), to meet at the public meeting house in Ticonic Village in said Waterville, on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of July, instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz:

1st. To choose a Town Clerk, Selectmen, Treasurer, and all other necessary Town officers for the present year.

Hereof fail not, and make due return of this Warrant with your doings thereon unto me, the subscriber, on or before the time appointed for said meeting.

Given under my hand and seal at Waterville, the thirteenth day of July A. D. eighteen hundred and two.

Asa Redington, Justice of the Peace.

Kennebec ss.

Pursuant to the foregoing Warrant, I have notified all the inhabitants of said Waterville, qualified by law to vote in Town affairs, to meet at the time and place above mentioned in the manner therein described.

Moses Appleton.

RECORD OF THE FIRST TOWN MEETING

July 26, 1802.

At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of said Town of Waterville, held at the meeting house in Ticonic Village, on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of July A. D. 1802, by virtue of the foregoing warrant,

1st. Voted that Elnathan Sherwin, Esq., be Moderator to govern said meeting.

2nd. Voted that Abijah Smith be Town Clerk for the present year, who has sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties of said office.

Selectmen:	Elnathan Sherwin.
	Asa Soule.
	Ebenezer Bacon.
Town Treasurer:	David Pattee.
Assessors:	Samuel Downing.
	Abijah Smith.
	Hugh Osborne.
Constable:	Moses Courson.

N. B. He agreed to transact the Town business gratis.

Surveyors of Highways:

Moody Crowell,	Nathaniel Low,
Lot Sturtevan,	Thomas Parker, Jr.,
James Rowe,	Moses Dalton,
Ambrose Rines,	Thomas Cook,
Nahum Nasson,	Thomas Magrath,
Reuben Shorey,	John Pierce.

Surveyors of Lumber:

Abijah Smith,	William Dalton,
Jonathan Combs,	Asa Moors.
Edward Piper,	

Caulkers of Stoves:

Edward Piper,	William Dalton.

Measurer of Wood: William Dalton.

Scalers of Leather:

John Pierce, Herbert Moors.

Tything Men:

John Searls, Richard Moors,
David Pattee, Samuel Wade.

School Agents:

Elisha Hallett, Thomas Parker,
Nehemiah H. Parker, Wilson Colcord,
Asa Soule, Micah Ellis,
Isaac Corson, John Streeter,

Fish Wardens:

Jeremiah Fairfield, Ebenezer Bacon,
Jonathan Haywood, Jonathan Soule,

Fence Viewers and Field Drivers:

Thomas Magrath, Thomas Cook,
Bryant Williams, David Webb, Jr.,
Ambrose Rines, Solomon Varney.

Saxon: David Pattee.

Pound Keepers:

Thomas Cook, James Stackpole, Jr.

Hog Reeves:

Nathaniel Getchell, Moses Appleton,
David Jackins, Ephraim Getchell,
Nathaniel Gilman, Lot Sturtevan,
Alexander McKechnie, James Ballard,
Peletiah Soule, Isaac Corson,
Spencer Thayer, Benjamin Crommett,
Asa Soule, Benjamin Rines,
Joseph Warren, Nahum Nasson,
James Rowe, Samuel Shores.

Warrant for a Congressional election in 1802 showing the qualification required of a voter at that time.

To Capt. Abijah Smith of the Town of Waterville, Greeting:

You are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the male inhabitants of said Town, being twenty-one years of age and resident of said town for a space of one year next preceding, having an annual income of three pounds or any estate to the value of sixty pounds, to meet at the East Meeting House in said Town, on Monday the first day of November next at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to give in their votes for some suitable person (to the Selectmen) for a Representative for the District of Kennebec, to represent them in the Congress of the United States.

Elnathan Sherwin,
Asa Soule,
Ebenezer Bacon,
Selectmen.

At a town meeting held in August it was voted to hold the town meetings alternately at the two meeting houses, that is, at the East Meeting House, now the Armory at Waterville, and at the West Meeting House in that part of the town which is now Oakland.

1803

APPROPRIATIONS:

Current expenses,	$ 500 00
Schools,	400 00
Preaching,	50 00
Highways,	1500 00

April 4 it was voted that the keeping of the town's poor should be "set up at auction. Mrs. E. was struck off to the widow L. at one dollar per week, and Mrs. W. struck off to Asa Moore at one dollar and forty cents per week."

THE ORIGINAL EIGHT HOUR DAY

April 4 it was "Voted that the sum of $1.25 be allowed for a man, $1.00 for a pair of oxen, fifty cents for a plow, and twenty-five cents for a cart, for each day while employed on the highways, and that eight hours shall constitute a day's work."

Town divided into ten school districts designated as follows:
No. 1, Ticonic district,
No. 2, Rose's district,
No. 3, "Ten lot" district,
No. 4, Almon Soule's district,
No. 5, Osbourn's district,
No. 6, Crowell's district,
No. 7, Tozer's district,
No. 8, Low's district.
No. 9, Moore's district,
No. 10, Asa Soule's district.

From time to time additional districts were added and lines changed. In almost all the early town meetings articles appear in the warrant asking the town to strike a family from one district and annex them to another, as the convenience to the new schoolhouses, that were being rapidly built at this time, required.

1804

The collection of taxes let to Capt. James Stackpole at 5¾ per cent., he being the lowest bidder.

Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum, Reuben Kidder, Coroner, James Stackpole, Jr., Deputy Sheriff, Abijah Smith.

Field officers of the Massachusetts militia, Eighth Division, Second Regiment, Second Brigade, William Kendall of Waterville. Lieut. Colonel, Elnathan Sherwin and Nehemiah A. Parker of Waterville, Majors.

Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts met at Augusta sixth Tuesday next after the third Tuesday in April, and on the fourth Tuesday in September; Court of Common Pleas and Sessions, third Tuesday in May, third Tuesday in August, and second Tuesday in December.

Salmon and other fish were so plentiful at this time that it became necessary for the town to take special action to protect the health of the community from carelessness on the part of fishermen. The following appears in a record of a town meeting held in May, 1804:

"Whereas the practice of dressing fish on the shores of the Kennebec River in Ticonic Village in Waterville, and leaving the filth and the inwards of the same to putrify, is highly injurious to the health and convenience of the inhabitants, and productive of evil consequences: It is therefore voted by the aforesaid inhabitants, that if any person or persons shall leave any stinking fish or the offals or the filth of the same, on the shore of said river anywhere between the lower part of Capt. George Clark's shipyard, and the road leading from Isaac Temple's landing to the meeting house in said village, between the first day of April and the first day of October annually; he or they, so offending and being thereof convicted, shall for each and every offence, forfeit and pay a fine of not more than three dollars nor less than fifty cents, one moity thereof to the use of the town, and the other moity to him or they that shall prosecute for the same."

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

The Constitution of the United States having been amended, the electors at this election voted for a President and a Vice President. Massachusetts was entitled to nineteen electoral votes. They were cast for Thomas Jefferson of Virginia for President, and George Clinton of New York for Vice President. They were the successful candidates, and were the candidates of the Republican

party. Following is the complete vote of the town of Waterville for electors, held November 5. Those receiving ninety-six votes were Republican candidates for electors, and those receiving twenty-one votes were the Federalist candidates.

At Large:

Hon. James Sullivan, Boston,	96
Hon. Elbridge Gerry, Cambridge,	96
Hon. David Cobb, Goldsborough,	21
Hon. Oliver Wendall, Boston,	21

Suffolk District:

Hon. James Bowdoin, Boston,	96
Hon. John Coffin Jones, Boston,	21

So. Essex:

Col. John Hathorn, Salem,	96
Hon. Benjamin Goodhue, Salem,	21

No. Essex:

Dr. Thomas Kittredge, Andover,	96
Hon. Bailey Bartlett, Haverhill,	21

Middlesex:

Hon. James Winthrop, Cambridge,	96
Hon. Eleazer Brooks, Lincoln,	21

So. Hampshire:

Hon. Jonathan Smith, Jr., W. Springfield,	96
Hon. William Shepherd, Westfield,	21

No. Hampshire:

Hon. Edward Upham, New Salem,	96
Hon. Ebenezer Maloon, Amherst,	21

Plymouth:

Hon. James Warren, Plymouth,	96
Hon. William Sever, Kingston,	21

Bristol:

Hon. Josiah Dean, Raynham,	96
Hon. George Leonard, Norton,	21

Barnstable:

Hon. John Davis, Barnstable,	96
Hon. Ebenezer Bacon, Barnstable,	21

So. Worcester:

Gen. Timothy Newall, Sturbridge,	96
Hon. Joseph Allen, Worcester,	21

No. Worcester:

Gen. John Whitney, Lancaster,	96
Hon. Josiah Stearns, Lunenburg,	21

Berkshire:

Hon. John Bacon, Stockbridge,	96
Hon. David Rasseler, Richmond,	21

Norfolk:

Hon. William Heath, Roxbury,	96
Hon. Cotton Tufts, Weymouth,	21

York:

Hon. John Woodman, Buxton,	96
Hon. John Lord, Berwick,	21

Cumberland:

Hon. Charles Turner, Turner,	96
Hon. Isaac Parker, Portland,	21

Kennebec:

Col. Thomas Fillebrown, Hallowell,	96
Hon. Samuel S. Wild, Hallowell,	21

Lincoln:

Hon. John Farley, Newcastle,	96
Hon. Thomas Rice, Wiscasset,	21

1806

Stage line established from Norridgewock to Hallowell through Waterville.

School committee for the year, Moses Appleton, Reuben Kidder, Timothy Boutelle, James Stackpole and Thomas C. Norris.

May 5, it was voted to accept a report of the "meeting house committee" which recommended that "Reuben Kidder, meeting house agent, be allowed for labor and materials procured and expended." Agent Kidder's bill amounted to $1683.33. Among the items were:

Paid William Kendall for 10000 ft. joist	$50 00
Paid for 23¼ M shingles,	24 43
Paid for rum and cask,	42 33
Paid Isaac Temple for treading down potatoes and grass (supposed to be done while raising the frame),	2 50

1807

April 5. Vote taken on an article reading in part—"And likewise to give in their vote on the following question, viz.: Shall the Senators and Representatives of the District of Maine make application to the Legislature for their consent to a separation of the District of Maine from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the same to be erected into a State."

In favor,	90
Opposed,	22

1808

THE EMBARGO ACT

The Embargo Act promulgated by Congress on December twenty-second, 1807, forbade American vessels to leave port. Hard-

ships, real and imaginary, presented themselves to the people and committees of protest were appointed, denunciatory resolutions adopted, and public meetings protesting against the course Congress had taken, were held throughout the country. Patriotism to the cause of America was given a severe test, but the citizens of young Waterville, always patriotic, showed their true spirit and loyalty as the following record will disclose:

Article Four in a warrant issued Sept. 2, 1808, calling a town meeting to be held Sept. 17, reads:

"To see if the town will petition the President of the United States to suspend the Embargo with wholly or in part according to the authority vested in him by law." At the meeting it was voted: "Instead of requesting the President to suspend the Embargo, to approve of it; and also to choose a committee to form an address or resolve on the subject. In proceeding to a choice the following gentlemen were elected: Moses Dalton, Samuel Downing, Asa Soule, Nathaniel Gilman, Elnathan Sherwin, Jonathan Combs and Micah Ellis."

1809

Asa Redington appointed postmaster.

Poll tax assessed at $1.58.

Eleazer W. Ripley, county attorney for Kennebec County.

Officers of the fire department appear for the first time in the public records. Five persons were chosen to act as fire wardens as follows: Elnathan Sherwin, James F. Wood, Moses Dalton, Asa Redington and Eleazer W. Ripley.

SOMERSET COUNTY

Somerset County was incorporated in this year. The towns north of Waterville had increased rapidly and the older towns were

growing larger and the requirements of the people made it necessary that a new county be formed.

Previous to its incorporation it was embraced within the limits of Kennebec County.

A movement was started to have Waterville become a part of the new county and on Monday, May 1, by a vote of fifty-nine in favor and fifty-three opposed, Eleazer W. Ripley, Timothy Boutelle and Asa Redington were chosen a committee to present a petition to the General Court asking that the town of Waterville be annexed to the county.

The committee attended to its duties but the General Court declined to grant the petition.

1810

Population of Waterville, 1314.
Population of Winslow, 658.
Population of Kennebec County, 42,632.
Population of District of Maine, 228,705.

Rev. Joshua Cushman of Winslow elected State Senator from Kennebec County.

James Stackpole appointed commissioner by Governor Gore to lay out a road from Augusta to Canada.

1812

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Madison and Gerry, Republican, 78.
Clinton and Iingersoll, Federalist, 61.

Massachusetts was entitled to twenty-two electoral votes and they were cast for DeWitt Clinton, Federalist, of New York for President. For Vice President Jared Ingersoll, Federalist, of

Pennsylvania, received twenty, and Elbridge Gerry, Republican, of Massachusetts, received two. James Madison, Republican, was elected President.

SPEAKER RIPLEY

One of the most distinguished political honors that was ever extended to a citizen of Waterville occurred in this year when Eleazer W. Ripley was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, General Court of Massachusetts, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Joseph Story. It is a significant tribute to the ability of any man to be elected to so important a position, but when we stop to consider that he was a "country member" from a remote country town, his ability must have indeed been marked to have been elected to such an honorable position, and shows he must have been held in high esteem by his colleagues. He was elected at the fall election in the same year as member of the State Senate from the Kennebec district. He resigned the office of Senator to enter the army. His promotion was rapid until he reached the rank of Major General.

For his distinguished bravery at the battles of Chippewa, Erie and Niagara, Congress presented him with a gold medal and extended to him a vote of thanks. He resigned from the army in 1820 and became a resident of Louisiana. He represented his adopted State in the Congress of the United States for several terms.

1813

COLBY COLLEGE

On February 27, a charter was granted by the General Court of Massachusetts to the Maine Literary and Theological Institution. (Colby College.)

EXCLUSIVE FISHING

May 10. The town voted favorably on an article in a warrant that read "To see if the town will choose a committee to

confer with the town of Winslow on the subject of petitioning the General Court to make the salmon, shad and alewive fishing an exclusive privilege, equally to be enjoyed by both towns of Waterville and Winslow." James Stackpole, Jr., Timothy Boutelle and James Hasty were chosen as the committee.

1815

Release and final settlement between the towns of Waterville and Winslow.

We the undersigned, having been appointed a joint committee by the inhabitants of the town of Winslow and Waterville to adjust and make final settlement of all disputes and controversies, which exist between the said towns, and to settle all the claims and demands which the towns aforesaid have upon the other, respectfully in pursuance of the powers to us delegated, in behalf of the inhabitants of our respective towns, have made and entered into the following agreement, viz:

In consideration of the sum of seventy-one dollars and sixty cents paid unto the inhabitants of the town of Waterville, by the inhabitants of the town of Winslow, by a town order drawn on the treasurer of the town of Winslow for the sum aforesaid, by the selectmen of said Winslow, payable to the treasurer of the town of Waterville for the use of said town, the receipt whereof the undersigned committee of the town of Waterville do hereby acknowledge, do hereby release, exonerate and discharge the inhabitants of the said town of Winslow of and from all claims, damages, costs and demands of every name, kind and description, which the said town of Waterville have upon the inhabitants of Winslow aforesaid; and particularly do we release and discharge to the inhabitants of Winslow, the action now pending in the Supreme Judicial Court for the counties of Kennebec and Somerset, in which action the inhabitants of said Waterville are plaintiffs and the inhabitants of said Winslow defendants, which said action and

the cause thereof, we hereby acknowledge settled, and the inhabitants of Waterville are fully satisfied of all demands on which action was instituted; And we, the committee for the town of Winslow, for and in behalf of said town, in consideration of the above release and discharge, made and entered by the committee of Waterville aforesaid, for and in behalf of that town do hereby release, exonerate and discharge all claims, debts and demands of every description, which the said inhabitants of Winslow have upon the inhabitants of said Waterville. And we the committee of the aforesaid towns, by virtue of the power and authority vested in us by our respective towns, do hereby mutually agree that all disputes, demands, actions, causes of actions, costs, damages and controversies heretofore existing between said towns are finally adjusted and settled.

In witness whereof we have interchangeably set our hands and applied our seals, this third day of March, Anno Domini Eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Lemuel Paine,
James L. Child,
Ephraim Town,
Committee of the town of Winslow.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us:

Betsy Town,
Ephraim Town, Jr.

Moses Dalton,
Samuel Downing,
Jonathan Combs,
Committee of the town of Waterville.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us:

William Miller,
Thomas Magrath.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original release.

Abijah Smith, *Town Clerk.*

1816

Timothy Boutelle elected Presidential Elector.

April 1. Vote for Register of Deeds of Kennebec County.

Abijah Smith,	79
Henry Small,	47
John Hovey,	25
Charles Hayden,	1

May 20. Vote taken on the question of the separation of Maine from Massachusetts.

In favor,	135
Opposed,	38

Total vote in the District of Maine on the separation of Maine from Massachusetts.

Yes,	11,969
No,	10,347

On June 20, the first act of the General Court favoring the separation was passed.

The town was very desirous of securing the Maine Literary and Theological Institution to locate within its borders. The promoters of the school had examined other sites at Farmington and elsewhere but had decided that Waterville was the most desirable place. However, tempting offers had been made by other municipalities and the final decision was in doubt for some time. Waterville voted to raise three thousand dollars to assist in the establishment of the institution but for some reason the amount was not paid. The town meeting called for the purpose was held January 16, and was largely attended. The following vote is recorded: "Voted to raise the sum of three thousand dollars, to be assessed by the assessors to be chosen at the next March meet-

ing or April meeting, as soon as said assessors shall be notified by the President and Trustees of the Maine Literary and Theological Institution that said institution shall be located and established in this town, and when collected to be paid over to said President and Trustees, for the purpose of aiding in erecting the necessary buildings, otherwise said sum is not to be assessed."

TOWN VOTES NOT BE DIVIDED

A petition was sent to the General Court asking for the division of the town of Waterville. "Ticonic Village" on the banks of the Kennebec was a prosperous and growing community and the demands of the flourishing little village were beginning to become a troublesome question to residents of the western section of the town. At a special town meeting held May 20, an article was dismissed, viz: "To see if the town will agree to a division of the town." This meeting however was not satisfactory to the promoters of the new town and another special meeting was held Sept. 2, when the proposition was defeated by a decisive vote of one hundred and thirty-six opposed to sixteen in favor. To further express their opposition a vote was carried instructing the towns representative to the General Court, to use all means in his power to prevent the division by the Legislature, and Ebenezer Bacon, Benjamin Foster and Abijah Smith were chosen to "draught a remonstrance in behalf of the town against division."

THE STATE SEPARATION QUESTION

(7) The following article appeared in the warrant for a meeting held Sept. 2:

Art. 1. To give in their votes for a delegate or delegates, and the delegates chosen as aforesaid, shall assemble in convention on the last Monday of September next at the meeting house near the college in Brunswick, in the District of Maine, to form

a constitution for the said District of Maine if a majority of five to four of the votes returned are in favor of becoming an independent State.

Art. 2. To give in their votes on this question:

"Is it expedient that the District of Maine shall be separated from Massachusetts and become an independent State, upon the terms and conditions provided in an act entitled 'An act concerning the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts proper, and forming the same into a separate and independent State.'"

The vote on Article 1 was as follows:

Whole number of votes,	135
Necessary for a choice,	68
Benjamin Foster had,	83
Nathaniel Gilman,	35
Ebenezer Bacon,	11
Timothy Boutelle,	4
Abijah Smith,	2

Benjamin Foster, Esq., was declared to be chosen.

Article 2:

In favor,	114
Opposed,	51

1818

COLBY COLLEGE

The Maine Literary and Theological Institution (now Colby College) opened and theological instruction commenced. The citizens of the town were extremely gratified in securing this institution to locate among them. The contest among several towns had been spirited and the little town swelled with pride in securing the coveted prize. The establishment here of this institution of

learning has been of mutual benefit to both town and college. Citizens generally have given their hearty support for the needs of the college and the faculty and officers of the college have in return taken a deep interest in the welfare of the town and done their utmost to promote its best interests.

The college has been especially fortunate in its graduates and among its alumni are some of the most prominent men in this country. It has always taken a leading part in social affairs and the athletic sports of the students have been enjoyed by everyone and their victories celebrated with a vim, while the gloom at on occasional defeat is as deep "down town" as in the dormitories.

1819

Literary department opened at the college.

SEPARATION QUESTION

May 5. Representatives to the General Court were instructed to use their efforts to effect a separation of Maine from Massachusetts and the Selectmen were chosen a committee to draft resolutions.

June 19. Second separation act passed the General Court.

July 26. The town voted in favor of the separation by a vote of one hundred and eighty-four to twenty-two.

The total vote in the District of Maine cast July 26, was:

Yeas,	17,091
Nays,	7,182

Sept. 20. Abijah Smith and Ebenezer Bacon were chosen delegates to attend a convention to be held at the Court House in Portland on the second Monday in October for the purpose of forming a constitution for the government of the State of Maine.

Dec. 6. By a unanimous vote, in which one hundred and ten written ballots were cast, the town expressed its approbation of the constitution as promulgated at the convention at Portland.

1820

Population of Waterville, 1719.
Population of Winslow, 935.
Population of Maine, 298,335.

Baxter Crowell elected first representative to the Maine Legislature.

Timothy Boutelle elected State Senator from Kennebec County.

Joshua Cushman of Winslow a member of the 17th Congress.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

James Munroe of Virginia, Republican candidate for President and Daniel D. Tompkins of New York, Republican candidate for Vice President, received practically a unanimous election, James Munroe receiving 238 electoral votes and John Q. Adams one.

The vote in Waterville for electors at large was as follows:

Joshua Wingate,	31
William Moody,	35
James Campbell,	4

From the sixth congressional district, entitled to one elector:

Jonah Prescott,	32
Joshua Cushman,	1
Thomas Rice,	1

STATE OF MAINE

On March 15, Maine became a separate and independent State. The contest for this result had been actively before the people for thirty-five years. Almost year by year the citizens of every town in the district of Maine had been called upon to voice their sentiment with their ballots. At times the promoters were almost discouraged as session after session of the General Court declined their petition. At some sessions they were entirely ignored. Another feature of discouragement was the people themselves, in numerous instances when the culmination of the desires of those interested in the formation of a new State seemed near at hand a strong opposition vote would be recorded, necessitating another long delay. With one exception the vote of Waterville was always in favor of the separation, although the majorities show considerable variation, but the records show that all had become reconciled to the change when the final ballot was taken.

1821

Joshua Cushman a member of the 18th Congress from Maine.

Name of the Maine Literary and Theological Institution changed to Waterville College and chartered by the Lgeislature.

LIQUOR LICENSES

Fifteen liquor licenses issued at six dollars each per year, to the following persons: Simeon Mathews, Hallet and Bacon, Timothy Clement, Esty and Phillips, James Hasty, Dr. Daniel Cook, John Burleigh, James Burleigh, Gardiner Waters, Nathaniel Gilman, William Richards, Thomas Kimball, Daniel Ross, Shubarl Marston and Jediah Morrill.

TICONIC BRIDGE

One of the most important early improvements was the erection of the so-called Ticonic Bridge across the Kennebec river, between Waterville and Winslow. It was of great convenience to

the farming community and was one of the principal factors in making Waterville a prosperous business center.

The Legislature incorporated the proprietors and the act was approved by the Governor on March 15, 1821.

Among the original shareholders were: Nathaniel Gilman, Timothy Boutelle, Simeon Matthews, Jediah Morrill, Moses Appleton, James Stackpole, Asa Redington, Increase R. Philbrick, Daniel Moor, Asa Faunce, Isaac Stevens, Nehemiah Getchell, Moses Dalton, Asa Redington, Jr., Daniel Cook, William Pearson, E. T. Warren, Reuel Williams, Jesse Robinson, Increase Davis, Thomas Bond, R. Vose, Edmund Esty, Thomas Rice, Samuel Appleton and Peleg Sprague.

1822

Twenty-three liquor licenses issued.

Samuel Redington, County Commissioner of Kennebec County.

TOWNS IN KENNEBEC COUNTY IN 1822

Augusta, Chesterville, Clinton, Belgrade, China, Dearborn, Farmington, Fayette, Gardiner, Green, Freedom, Hallowell, Harlem, Jay, Leeds, Ligonia, Gerry, Monmouth, Mount Vernon, New Sharon, Pittston, Readfield, Rome, Sidney, Temple, Unity, Vassalboro, Vienna, Waterville, Wayne, Wilton, Winthrop, Winslow, 25 mile Pond Plantation.

TICONIC BRIDGE

The first meeting of the proprietors was held on May 21. James Stackpole was elected Moderator and Daniel Cook, Clerk.

After voting to build a bridge, a committee of five was chosen "to select a suitable place on which to erect said bridge and to propose a plan and model to be adopted and to report at the

next meeting." Nathaniel Gilman, Moses Dalton, William Pearson, James Stackpole, Jr., and Edward Esty, Jr., were the members of the committee.

1823

Thirty-two liquor licenses issued.

Asa Dalton appointed Postmaster. His compensation for the year amounted to eighty-six dollars and eighty-seven cents.

1824

TICONIC BRIDGE COMPLETED

Ticonic Bridge was completed and opened to the public this year. Sixty-five hundred dollars had been appropriated and expended by the proprietors.

The bridge was of wood throughout and was substantially built but was not high enough and did not prove strong enough to withstand the severe strain of the heavy spring freshets, and was in constant need of repair.

The by-laws provided that the gate should be kept open from sunrise until 9 P. M. By a special vote of the proprietors the mail stage was allowed to cross the bridge for twenty-five dollars a year. All other rates of passage were provided for in the act of incorporation.

Following are a few of the rates in effect; taken at random from a long list which covered almost every conceivable object and animal in many various groups and combinations.

Foot passengers, 2 cents.

One person and horse, 12½ cents.

Single horse cart, wagon, sled or sleigh, 16 cents.

Wheelbarrow, 5 cents.

Sheep and swine in droves, each, 1 cent.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Adams and Calhoun, Rep.,	76
Jackson and Calhoun, Rep.,	17

Maine was entitled to nine electoral votes. They were cast for John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts for President and John C. Calhoun of South Carolina for Vice President.

The opposing candidates for President were Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, William H. Crawford of Georgia and Henry Clay of Kentucky. No candidate having a majority of electoral votes, the House of Representatives elected Adams as President. John C. Calhoun was chosen Vice President. All the candidates were Republicans.

1825

Hall J. Chase appointed Postmaster. His compensation amounted to $99.52.

There were five ministers of the gospel residing in Waterville in this year. Rev. Jere Chaplin, D. D., Rev. Stephen Chapin, D. D., Rev. Avery Briggs, Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, and Rev. John Butler.

Sept. 12. It was "voted to pay Rev. Sylvanus Cobb as compensation for damages done his chaise, in consequence of a defect in a bridge near Crommett's stream, the sum of seven dollars."

TOWN HEARSE

Jan. 7. Captain Getchell was chosen a committee to investigate the necessity of the town purchasing a hearse and instructed to report at a future town meeting. On April 5, seventy-five dollars was raised for the purpose.

On May 7, it was voted to pay the members of the militia, "twenty cents per day for attendance at muster and review in lieu of rations provided by law."

1826

Part of the town of Dearborn annexed to Waterville.

March 6. Appropriations:

Support of Poor,	$ 600
Schools,	700
Current Expenses,	200
Highways,	2500

Independence Day celebrated with "parade, speeches, ringing of bells and firing of cannon."

In a great freshet, March 25 to 27, Ticonic Bridge was carried away. It was immediately rebuilt.

1827

Jean Matthieu, first French emigrant, came to Waterville.

March 19. The Selectmen and Superintending School Committee were instructed by a vote of the town to hereafter make written reports of the expenditures and receipts together with a general review of the town business and to make recommendations for the required amounts to properly conduct the business of the town.

It was stipulated that copies of the report should be conspicuously posted in two places at least three days before the date of the annual town meeting, and that a copy be filed with the town clerk.

CANADA ROAD

At a meeting held Jan. 20, at which Hon. Timothy Boutelle was chosen Moderator, it was unanimously voted to petition the Legislature of the State of Maine for the grant of a sum of money to be expended in making the Canada Road, so called, between Norridgewock and the Canada line. Timothy Boutelle, Asa Redington, Jr., and Abijah Smith were chosen a committee to memorialize the Legislature accordingly.

On Feb. 12, the Legislature passed a resolve entitled "Resolve relative to the State Road north of the Bingham purchase" favoring the building of the road. June 21, Governor Enoch Lincoln appointed Abijah Smith an agent to assist in superintending the construction of the road.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

The war between the Greeks and Turks was a cause of intense interest upon the part of the citizens of this country. The Greeks fighting to overthrow the power of the Turkish Government had the almost unanimous support and sympathy of the American people. The feeling of Waterville citizens can best be judged by the tenor of a resolution introduced by R. A. L .Codman, Esq., and unanimously accepted by a vote of the town March 19, as follows:

Resolved: That the inhabitants of the town feel a deep interest in the eventful conflict between the Greeks and Turks, gloriously maintained by the former, at fearful odds, to secure to themselves liberty and independence, and to regain for themselves their rank among the nations of the earth.

Resolved: That said inhabitants, feelingly sympathize in the privations and sufferings of the Greeks, do cordially approve of the motives that have operated a call for a meeting of the citizens of the county of Kennebec to be holden at Augusta on the second Tuesday of April next, to take into consideration suitable measures toward their relief.

Resolved: That two persons be chosen as delegates from this town to attend said meeting and,

Resolved: That Hon. Timothy Boutelle and Milford P. Norton, Esq., be said delegates.

1828

First plank sidewalk built at the expense of the town.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Adams and Rush, Nat. Rep.,	158
Jackson and Calhoun, Dem.,	112

Maine was entitled to nine electoral votes. One was cast for Andrew Jackson, Democrat, for President, and eight for John Quincy Adams, National Republican. Andrew Jackson was elected President.

Abijah Smith of Waterville was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. He was defeated by Joseph Southwick of Vassalboro, the candidate of the National Republican party.

1829

State Tax,	$ 365 63
County Tax,	337 56
Town Tax,	2199 37

Elisha Hallett, Jr., appointed postmaster at the village of West Waterville.

Sept. 10. An article in a warrant was dismissed favoring the erection of a county poor house to be used by all the towns in the county for a home for their poor, to be established with

the object of procuring a more economical system of caring for this class of unfortunates.

1830

Nov. 1. James Stackpole, Jr., was appointed by Governor Hunton, an agent to collect and pay into the treasury of the State the balance due the State on account of fines, forfeitures and bills of costs between the fifteenth day of March, 1820, and the fifteenth of March, 1830, under authority of resolve of February 16, 1828, Chap. 28 and March 15, 1830, Chap. 28. Mr. Stackpole attended to the duties assigned to him and on Dec. 31, passed his report to the Governor and Council. It was immediately approved and Mr. Stackpole was commended for his promptness and efficiency.

CENSUS OF 1830

Population of Waterville, 2216.

Population of Kennebec County, 38,929.

In a report authorized by an act of the Legislature in 1825, it is shown that there were, in 1830, 341 school districts and 19,561 persons between the school ages of four and twenty-one in the county. The law required that $16,032 should be raised annually for the support of the schools. The amount actually raised was $18,203.08.

In the valuation returns for the county the following table appears:

Number of houses,	6012
Number of barns,	6076
Shops and stores,	1407
Printing offices,	5
Tanneries,	64

Grist Mills,	60
Saw Mills,	105
Clapboard machines,	2
Shingle machines,	2
Lath machines,	6
Carding machines,	51
Rope walks,	9
Distilleries,	12
Paper mills,	6

1831

Asa Redington, Jr., County Attorney.

Abijah Smith a member of the Governor's Council.

1832

Timothy Boutelle elected State Senator from Kennebec County. He was chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

William Lloyd Garrison visited the town and made an address on the slavery question.

March 11. It was voted that the Selectmen be authorized to contract with some suitable person to ring the bell of the Universalist meeting house three times each day for one year.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Jackson and Van Buren, Dem.,	228
Clay and Sargent, Whig,	187

Maine was entitled to ten electoral votes. They were cast for Andrew Jackson of Tennessee for President and Martin Van Buren of New York for Vice President, the Democratic candidates. Andrew Jackson, Democrat, was elected President.

THE GREAT FRESHET OF 1832

The greatest freshet in the history of the Kennebec river occurred this year. The oldest inhabitants at that time could not recall when the water reached so high a point and it has never attained such a height since. Ticonic bridge was partially destroyed and was not thoroughly rebuilt for several years. Lack of financial support and the heavy expense of maintaining the bridge were the principal reasons that caused the proprietors to delay the rebuilding. Unprofitable business ventures were as unpopular in 1832 as at present and judging from the constant disasters the bridge must have been a losing proposition from the start. It is recorded that in 1835 Timothy Boutelle purchased fifteen shares of the stock at 25c a share.

1833

Timothy Boutelle re-elected State Senator.

Abijah Smith appointed postmaster by President Andrew Jackson. Daniel Combs appointed postmaster at West Waterville.

1834

Asa Redington, Jr., County Commissioner.

March 3. It was voted to purchase two fire engines. The cost not to exceed over four hundred dollars each. Cash to be paid for one and the other one to be purchased upon credit for one year. (The engine was not purchased until 1836 and then by the Ticonic Village Corporation.)

TEMPERANCE

At this period in the town's history the Temperance question was being strongly agitated and the friends of the movement were

increasing in number and were beginning to make themselves a factor in the government of the municipality. At the annual town meeting held March 3, it was voted to authorize the selectmen not to grant licenses to persons to sell wine and other spirituous liquors to be drunk in their shops or stores for the ensuing year and the Selectmen were instructed to prosecute violators.

This vote did not restrict taverns from selling.

This action of the voters brought forth a storm of protests and the law was not enforced to any extent until several years later when a more effective measure was passed.

A large number of dealers continued to sell liquors as before but there is no record to show that they were granted licenses to do so. At the same time, however, quite a few discontinued selling liquors, not that they feared the law so much but from the result of a genuine temperance movement which was spreading through the State.

1835

Asa Redington, Jr., elected State Treasurer by the Legislature.

1836

TICONIC VILLAGE CORPORATION

Division of the town was always a live question. The needs of the "village" were many, and actual improvements that were really a necessity were strongly opposed by the "outsiders." After several years of discussion and to avoid continued quarrels, a village corporation was proposed and the legislature was petitioned to authorize the formation of the "Ticonic Village Corporation." The Legislature voted the necessary authority and the act was approved by Governor Dunlap, March 24, 1836. One of the very

first acts of the corporation was to purchase the famous old hand fire engine, "Ticonic No. 1."

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Harrison and Granger, Whig,	146
Van Buren and Johnson, Dem.,	129

Maine was entitled to ten electoral votes. They were cast for Martin Van Buren of New York for President, and Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, for Vice President, the Democratic candidates. Martin Van Buren, Democrat, was elected President.

1837

Abijah Smith re-appointed Postmaster.

March 13. Selectmen authorized to withhold all liquor licenses, both wholesale and retail, and that "tavern bars" shall be closed on the Sabbath day and evening. No action was taken by the licensing board on these instructions until Sept. 18, 1840.

SURPLUS REVENUE MONEY

Getting something for nothing has a very pleasing effect upon the average human being, and one can readily imagine the effect of an announcement that the United States Government was to divide the surplus of revenue money in the national treasury among the people of the country.

Each State received its proportion in accordance with its population. The National Government allotted the amounts to the various States, and the States in turn made whatever disposition of the funds their Legislatures chose.

The Legislature of Maine voted to divide the sum received amongst the towns and plantations to be by them distributed equally among the people. Waterville divided its proportion equally, every man, woman, and child receiving the same amount.

The act of those in authority in Maine, at that time, has been severely criticised. It was deemed by many that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in placing the moneys received to the credit of a school fund, had taken the wisest course, and many believe that Maine should have done the same.

On April 10, a town meeting was called to act on a warrant issued by the proper officers which read as follows:

"Act. I. To see if the town will vote to receive its proportion of the money which is or may be deposited with this State by the United States in pursuance of 'an act to regulate the deposit of public money' on the conditions specified in an act of this State, entitled 'an act providing for the disposition and repayment of the public money apportioned to the State of Maine on deposit, by the Government of the United States.'

Act. II. To choose an agent to receive the money.

Act. III. To see what disposition the town will make of the money; to choose committees, etc."

It is needless to explain that when the hour arrived for calling the meeting to order, a large and interested crowd was present, and it was unanimously voted to accept the money and that Hon. Timothy Boutelle be an agent to receive it.

Hon. Wyman B. S. Moor submitted the following motion:

"Voted that the town will loan its proportion of the public money to the citzens of the town, and each inhabitant of this town enumerated by the census taken by virtue of the distribution act shall be entitled to borrow on his or her own private security, on interest, such a sum of said money as his or her share would have been had the said money been divided equally among the inhabitants of this town. That parents shall be entitled to borrow and

receive on such parents' security the share or shares of their minor children. That the interest on said money so loaned shall not be collected until the principal is called for."

The above was adopted with the following amendments: "Strike out 'his or her own private security' and insert 'safe and ample security,' inserting after the words 'on interest,' 'to be paid annually to the town treasurer.'"

"To strike out the last clause and insert 'The money so loaned shall be payable in sixty days after demand is made by the treasurer, and the treasurer is hereby instructed to demand of each person who shall have received said money, and given his note therefor, payment of his said note whenever such person shall leave this town, and no note shall run for a longer term than two years.'"

Hon. Timothy Boutelle was chosen an agent to pay out the money. It appears that after deliberation, the above arrangement for the distribution of the public money was not satisfactory, for on May 1, another town meeting was called and the vote reconsidered by a vote of 137 yeas to 103 nays. A vote was passed which did not materially change the action of the first meeting, but called for the adoption of a form of receipt that should be used which read:

"Received of the town of Waterville

.....Dollars and.....cents,

which I agree to repay whenever the State shall recall the portion of the surplus money deposited with said town with one per cent. interest."

It was also added that orphans' shares could be loaned to guardians, but where there were no guardians, the money should remain in the treasury.

It was voted to choose a committee of three to handle the funds, and Eben F. Bacon, Wyman B. S. Moor, and Solomon Berry were chosen, and it was voted that Hon. Timothy Boutelle turn the money over to the town treasurer.

Serious trouble arose immediately after this meeting. The town treasurer after receiving the funds could not see his way clear to pay the same over to the committee elected. On July 1 another meeting was called and Perley Low was chosen on the committee in place of Solomon Berry who declined to serve and it was voted, "that if the town treasurer refuses to pay over the money to the committee, to bring suit in the Court of Common Pleas," and it was further voted to post up notices on the east and west meeting houses when the surplus was ready to be paid.

The threat of a suit in the Court of Common Pleas was not of sufficient terror to make the treasurer relinquish his hold on the money nor to make him change his mind from doing what he thought was his duty, but on July 22 a town meeting was called and a vote taken that caused the treasurer to retreat from his position, and turn the money over to the committee. Eben F. Bacon presented the motion, and it was voted "that if Augustine Perkins continues to withhold the surplus money from the town committee, after the adjournment of this meeting, that he be hereby requested to resign his office of treasurer and town clerk."

Notices were posted a day or two following on the east and west meeting houses that the "surplus revenue money" was ready to be paid. On Sept. 11 it was voted to allow orphans without guardians to receive their share of the money, through friends to be designated by themselves.

Mr. Appleton A. Plaisted received as his proportion, the amount of two dollars and fifty cents, in common with all the other inhabitants of the town. With this amount he purchased a little, red-covered Bible, which he still has in his possession. He

prizes it very highly for it is doubtful if there is another article of any kind in existence in the city that was actually purchased with the much discussed "surplus revenue money."

1838

Timothy Boutelle elected State Senator.

1839

Eben F. Bacon, Sheriff of Kennebec County.

Timothy Boutelle re-elected State Senator.

At a town meeting held Feb. 11, the house was polled and the citizens unanimously voted against the proposed annexation of the town of Dearborn, and the Senator from Kennebec County was requested and the Representative instructed to oppose the petition of Isaiah James and others before the Legislature.

1840

Population, 2,939.

Polls, 527.

Valuation, $539,548.

Population Kennebec County, 51,384.

Alpheus Lyons, member of the Governor's Council.

Samuel Appleton appointed an assessor to take the valuation of the town for the State.

At a town meeting held Jan. 25, one hundred and thirty citizens unanimously voted to oppose the annexation of the town of Dearborn. On Mar. 9, Reuben M. Dorr and John Matthews were chosen a committee to attend the Legislature and oppose the annexation to the last extremity."

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Harrison and Tyler, Whig,	310
Van Buren and Johnson, Dem.,	246

This was the famous log cabin and hard cider campaign. It was all Whig. Waterville went Whig. Maine went Whig, and the nation went Whig. The celebration of the victory in Waterville is well remembered by some of the older inhabitants. Maine was entitled to ten electoral votes.

LIQUOR LICENSES REFUSED

The licensing board composed of the Selectmen, Treasurer, and Town Clerk met Sept. 18, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved: By the Selectmen, Treasurer, and Town Clerk of the town of Waterville, that the opinion of the inhabitants of the said town, heretofore expressed in their instructions to the licensing board, by vote passed March 13, 1837, are in the opinion of this board entitled to the highest respect, as having their foundation in a just regard for the best interests of the people of this town, and for the happiness and well-being of society.

Resolved: Therefore, that this board does not deem it necessary or consistent with the public good to license any person within said town to be sellers of wine, brandy, rum, or any other strong liquor by retail, and that no license for that purpose shall be granted by this board.

1841

William Dorr, Sheriff of Kennebec County.

1842

East meeting house repaired and fitted up for a town hall.
Isaac Redington elected State Senator from Kennebec County.

ELECTION FOR REPRESENTATIVE

A bitter political contest was fought over the election of a member of the Maine House of Representatives. The first election was held Sept. 12. Five hundred and seventy-eight ballots were thrown, resulting in no choice, a majority of all the votes being required to elect. Nine meetings were held before a choice was secured, the final vote being taken Feb. 27, 1843. Wyman B. S. Moor was the Democratic candidate and continued in the fight until the end. The Whigs put several candidates in the field, but none were able to secure the necessary majority until Hon. Timothy Boutelle was persuaded to allow his name to be used. He received twenty-four votes more than the required majority in a total vote of four hundred and thirty. At this time the contests on election day were particularly close between the Democrats and Whigs for Representative to Legislature. It required two elections in 1838, four in 1841, nine in 1842, four in 1843, three in 1844, and two in 1846 before a choice was made.

1843

David Coombs, County Commissioner.

Samuel Appleton, postmaster of Waterville, compensation $536.05. William H. Hatch, postmaster at West Waterville, compensation $40.89.

Dearborn Plantation (Oakland) annexed to Waterville. The Whigs made vigorous protests owing to the fact that the voting populace of Dearborn were mostly Democrats. A Democratic Legislature annexed the plantation, however, despite the opposition.

1844

Wyman B. S. Moor elected Attorney General of Maine. He remained in office until 1848.

Sept. 9. The licensing board was instructed to license one person in the town to sell spirituous liquors, the profits to go to the town, a complete list of purchases to be kept, and no credit to be allowed anyone.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Clay and Frolinghuysen, Whig,	256
Polk and Dallas, Dem.	241

Maine was entitled to nine electoral votes. They were cast for James K. Polk of Tennessee for President, and George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania for Vice President, the Democratic candidates. James K. Polk was elected President. He received one hundred and seventy-nine electoral votes, and Henry Clay of Kentucky, Whig, received one hundred and five.

1846

Isaac Redington elected State Senator from Kennebec County.

LIQUOR LICENSES

At the annual town meeting the licensing board were instructed to license two persons in the east village, and one person in the west village to sell wine, rum, brandy, etc., for medicinal and mechanical purposes only. The conditions of the license were that the profits should not exceed thirty-three and one-third per cent, and that no liquor should be sold to foreigners or persons not naturalized.

1847

Isaac Redington re-elected State Senator.

The first number of the *Eastern Mail,* afterwards known as the *Waterville Mail,* issued.

Samuel Wells, lawyer, who for a number of years had a very successful practice in Waterville, appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, by Governor John W. Dana.

NIGHT WATCH

At a special town meeting called January 22, 1847, it was voted to establish a night watch, "To consist of fourteen sober, temperate, and moral men, who shall be voters of the town." It was decided that they should be appointed by the Selectmen, and "that two in the fourteen, shall in rotation, serve each night during the term."

TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE

The friends of temperance became very active in this year. They were in evident majority. Instructions were given the licensing board that were even more stringent than those previously given. January 22, they secured the passage of a vote that chose Joseph Hill, William H. Pearson, George W. Pressey, and William C. Page as committee to furnish evidence to the town agent of all violation of the law. The selectmen were instructed to serve writs sued out by the town agent. Later in the year it was voted to increase the committee above mentioned to fifteen. The following persons were made members of the new committee:

Johnson Williams, Moses Hanscom, Enoch Merrill, Joseph Hill, Rufus Nason, Cyrus Wheeler, John Cornforth, Jonathan Higgins, John R. Philbrick, William Golder, Samuel Redington, Samuel Scammon, George W. Pressey, Eusebius Heald, William Lewis.

1848

Annual meeting of the directors of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad Co. held at the Town Hall on July 4. The following five Waterville gentlemen were chosen on the board of

directors: Timothy Boutelle, President, Jediah Morrill, John Ware, Reuben B. Dunn, and Wyman B. S. Moor.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Taylor and Filmore, Whig,	252
Cass and Butler, Dem.,	158

Maine was entitled to nine electoral votes. They were cast for Lewis Cass of Michigan for President, and William O. Butler of Kentucky for Vice President, the Democratic candidates. Zachary Taylor of Louisiana, Whig, was elected President, having one hundred and sixty-three electoral votes to one hundred and twenty-seven for Lewis Cass, Democrat.

UNITED STATES SENATOR MOORE

The greatest political honor that was ever received by a citizen of Waterville was the appointment of Hon. Wyman B. S. Moor to a seat in the United States Senate. He was appointed by Governor John W. Dana to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Hon. John Fairfield of Saco. He served his State with distinction and honor. He was a pronounced Democrat, but although his partisan instincts were strong, his political career was distinguished as that of a fair-minded and upright public servant. His friends in all parties were legion and Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, although of opposite political belief, accredited him with being one of the most able men of his time. His career in the Senate was brilliant and his duties were performed with such regard for care and detail that he won the confidence and respect of his colleagues, his party, and his government.

1849

Edwin Noyes elected a member of the Maine Senate.

Streets in Ticonic Village in 1849: Water, Front, Maine, Silver, Elm, College, Mill, Sherwin, Pleasant, Cross, Temple, Union, Church, Chaplin, and North.

On Nov. 27, the first railroad train from Portland arrived. A great crowd gathered, bubbling over with enthusiasm, cannon was fired and bells rung. A banquet was held in the freight house, followed by a grand ball in the evening.

PETITION FOR A NEW COUNTY

The establishment of the railroad, plans drawn for additions, and rumors of proposed plans, all making the town of Waterville their center, gave new importance to the two handsome and progressive villages. Considerable capital had been invested by local business men and the future of Waterville began to appear very bright indeed. The surrounding towns also began to feel a new prosperity as the new and better facilities to communicate with the outside world had benefited them materially. The whole State, in fact, was steadily growing in population and wealth, deriving the fullest benefits from an era of national prosperity. At this time agitation had commenced favoring a new county to consist partly of towns in Kennebec County and partly in Somerset County, with Waterville as the shire town. So interested did the citizens become in the movement that a special town meeting was called July 8, that was largely attended, and it was voted "That the town give the use of the town hall for a Court House and county offices, provided a new county is formed with Waterville as shire town agreeable to a petition now before the Legislature."

1850

Population, 3964.

Population Kennebec County, 57,908.

Edwin Noyes re-elected member of the Maine Senate from Kennebec County.

Jan. 16. Asa Redington, Jr., appointed Reporter of Decisions. He edited volumes 31 to 35 Maine Reports.

18

Pine Grove Cemetery dedicated June 1.

March 10. Samuel Appleton and Isaiah Marston appointed a committee to purchase a farm with buildings for use of the town as an alms-house. It was stipulated that the cost should not exceed $3000.

TICONIC BRIDGE

March 10. It was voted "that the town of Waterville will pay the sum of three thousand dollars towards securing the surrender of the Ticonic Bridge to the County of Kennebec, to be used and supported by the county as a free bridge, provided the further sum necessary for that purpose be raised by subscription, and provided the county commissioners accept said bridge to be used and supported by the county. Voted that James Stackpole, Jr., Joseph O. Pearson, T. G. Kimball, Alpheus Lyon, and Samuel Kimball be a committee to petition the Legislature for the necessary powers to carry out the above vote and make the needful arrangements with the County Commissioners and for procuring the subscription."

1852

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Pierce and King, Dem.,	235
Scott and Graham, Whig,	269

Maine was entitled to eight electoral votes. They were cast for Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire for President and William R. King of Alabama for Vice President, the Democratic can-

didates. Franklin Pierce was elected President. He received two hundred and fifty-four votes in the electoral college to forty-two for Winfield Scott of New York, the Whig candidate.

1853

March 14. The town voted to dismiss an article in the warrant favoring the division of the town and the formation of a new town to be called West Waterville.

At the same meeting the opposition to the Maine liquor law secured a little satisfaction when they succeeded in securing the dismissal of an article favoring the appointment of a committee to assist in the enforcement of the liquor law.

TICONIC COUNTY

At a special town meeting held January 12, the following vote was passed: "Voted that the selectmen be instructed to petition the Legislature for the incorporation of a new county to be called Ticonic County, and to be composed of Belgrade, Rome, Smithfield, Fairfield, Waterville, Clinton, Clinton Gore, Canaan, Burnham, Unity, Unity Plantation, Pittsfield, Detroit, Albion, Albion Gore, Winslow, and Benton, and to establish the town of Waterville as the shire town thereof." It was further voted that the use of the town hall be given to the new county and the Selectmen were authorizd to draw warrants for the expenses of the committee, not exceeding two hundred dollars. A bill was reported in the Legislature favoring the new county, but failed of a passage.

1854

Hand engine "Waterville 3" arrived March 3.

Stephen Stark, member of Maine Senate.

Samuel P. Shaw, a member of the Governor's Council.

Feb. 28. Solyman Heath appointed Reporter of Decisions. He edited Volumes 36 to 40, Maine Reports.

At the annual town meeting March 13, it was voted that two hundred dollars be raised for the purpose of enforcing the liquor law. It was voted to dismiss an article "to see if the town will petition the Legislature for a city charter." Resolutions, presented by James Stackpole, expressing the satisfaction which the stand by the Senators of Maine in the National Congress, on the question of slavery, in connection with the organization and government of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, were unanimously adopted.

THE RENDITION OF BURNS

The rumblings of the civil national strife that for years had been vibrating through the country, finding its outlet through the slavery question, were becoming more and more distinct. Interest in public matters was bordering upon excitement. Events of tremendous importance were following closely one upon the other. The affairs of the nation were being closely watched. The foreboding days preceding the great civil war were at hand. The Whig party had practically lost its organization through the ever-increasing popularity and growth of the new Republican party. Political lines were fast changing and everything that was possible seemed to combine to destroy all efforts to prevent national disruption. Patriotism and loyalty to the country were uppermost in the thoughts of all. The fugitive slave act was not in accord with the views of the citizens of Waterville, and when Burns was remanded into slavery by the authorities at Boston, they voiced their protests with one accord.

The following is a copy of notices that were posted about the town on June 3:

The undersigned, not doubting the full sympathy of the citizens of Waterville in the fate of Burns, recently remanded into

slavery in the city of Boston, take the liberty of calling a public meeting in the town hall at three o'clock this afternoon to see if they will have the bells tolled in token of their sympathy, and also take any other measures in regard to the case.

J. T. Champlin, J. R. Elden, J. H. Drummond, Moses Hanscom, T. Boutelle, F. Kimball.

The meeting was largely attended, addresses were made, resolutions of sympathy adopted, and it was voted that the bells of the city be tolled for one hour. The vote was carried into effect immediately upon adjournment. The town, like thousands of others, had taken its first step that led to the condition of affairs that were not settled until Lee surrendered his sword at Appomattox.

1855

Ticonic bridge damaged by freshet.

July 30. Portland and Kennebec Railroad opened to Bangor.

March 12. It was voted that the burying ground near the academy lot, (Monument Park), known as the "old burying ground," be closed against any further interments, and that the sexton be instructed to act accordingly.

GOVERNOR WELLS

State vote for Governor:

Whole vote,	110,447
Anson P. Morrill, Rep.,	51,441
Samuel Wells, Dem.,	48,341
Isaac Reid, Whig,	10,610
Scattering,	81

There was no choice for Governor by the people and the Legislature that convened at Augusta, January 2, 1856, elected Sam-

uel Wells, Governor. Gov. Wells for a time, commencing in 1825, was a resident of Waterville, and was engaged in the practice of law. The town voted:

Anson P. Morrill, Rep.,	439
Samuel Wells, Dem.,	237
Isaac Reid, Whig,	30

1856

Thomas W. Herrick elected State Senator from Kennebec County.

September. Samuel Wells, who was again nominated for Governor by the Democratic party was defeated by Hannibal Hamlin, the Republican candidate.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Fremont and Dayton, Rep.,	515
Buchanan and Breckenridge, Dem.,	138
Filmore and Donelson, American,	15

Maine was entitled to eight electoral votes. They were cast for John C. Fremont of California for President, and William L. Dayton of New Jersey for Vice President, they being the candidates of the Republican party. James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, Democrat, was elected President.

1857

Thomas W. Herrick re-elected State Senator.

1858

Josiah H. Drummond elected Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives.

PROHIBITION

The temperance question again came before the people for action in this year. An act entitled, "An act to restrain and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to prohibit and suppress drinking houses and tippling shops," that was approved April 7, 1856, that the people pleased to call a "license law," also an act approved March 12, 1858, "for the suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops."

At a meeting held June 7, called for the purpose of giving the voters an opportunity to express their choice of the two acts, the following vote is recorded:

For the prohibitory law of 1858,	292
For the license law of 1856,	18

1859

Wyman B. S. Moor appointed Consul General to the British Provinces by President Buchanan.

June 13. A vote was taken on "an act to aid the Aroostook railroad," with the following result:

In favor,	123
Opposed,	62

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

June 13, 1859. Voted, that we assent to exemption from taxation in this town such manufacturing establishments hereafter erected in this town by individuals or by incorporated companies for the manufacture of fabrics of cotton or wool, or of both cotton and wool, and all the machinery and capital used for operating the same, together with all such machinery hereafter put into

buildings already erected, but not now occupied, and all the capital used for operating the same, under and in accordance with the "act to encourage manufacturers" approved April 1, 1859.

1860

Population, 4392.
Polls, 1870.
Estates, $1,348,330.
Kennebec County, 55,655.

Josiah H. Drummond, member of the Maine Senate.

John Ware, Sr., was a candidate for Presidential elector on the Bell and Everett ticket.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Lincoln and Hamlin, Rep.,	504
Douglass and Johnson, Dem.,	149
Breckenridge and Lane, Dem.,	7
Bell and Everett, Union,	30

At the annual town meeting held March 12, articles in the warrant were dismissed, favoring the purchase of a fire engine for the west village, favoring the assumption of the debt of the Ticonic Village Corporation, and one relative to a city charter. It was voted to prosecute all violators of the liquor law.

THE BIG FIRE OF 1859

At the annual town meeting, March 12, the Selectmen were instructed to abate any portion of the taxes due from W. & W. Getchell and David Moor, assessed on the mills or other property that were burned on the night of Aug. 20, 1859, that in their judgment, was just and proper.

1861

Charles R. McFadden appointed postmaster by President Lincoln. He continued in the service of the government in this capacity until 1879.

THE CIVIL WAR

It would not be within the province of a book of this character to attempt to give even an outline of the causes that led to the firing of the shot on Fort Sumter on that fatal April morning in 1861, that aroused the nation from ocean to ocean. Neither would it be within the province of this compilation of municipal affairs to record the events of a disastrous civil war. To even attempt to enumerate the acts of loyalty and patriotism on the part of the loyal citizens of this city, would necessitate a volume of its own.

To attempt to picture the scenes in the old town when the news was flashed over the wire that hostilities had actually commenced, or those attending the opening of two recruiting offices, the drilling of the men, the call of the bugle and the roll of the drum, or to record the scenes in the old town hall when a public meeting, presided over by Joshua Nye, which was attended by every man, woman, and child who could possibly be there, would certainly be beyond the object of this work.

Let it be sufficient to record that Waterville furnished its full quota of men, brave and true, many of them receiving commissions, others content to fight for their country in the ranks. The government of the town supported the soldiers loyally and the patriotism of the men who remained at home and bore the financial burdens, although not memorialized in song and history, contributed as much toward the final result as those who bore the arms.

Affairs were as carefully managed as the attendant circumstances would permit, the needy and dependent were sufficiently cared for. Large sums of money were raised for the various needs and requirements, both by the municipality and individuals. The various independent and ladies' societies each contributed generously and cheerfully. The town and State records have been carefully examined and extracts from them will, as far as they relate to the question of municipal expenditures, etc., be found in the following pages.

1862

MUNICIPAL WAR EXPENSES

On March 10, the town appropriated seven hundred dollars for the support of families of soldiers already in the army. On July 25, in answer to President Lincoln's call for three hundred thousand men, a special town meeting was called to provide ways and means by which the number of men required by the government from the town could be raised. An enlistment committee was chosen, consisting of the following persons: Joshua Nye, Joshua C. Bartlett, A. W. Lewis, James P. Hill, John F. Libby, John M. Libby, John W. Hubbard, W. A. Stevens, George Milliken, Charles R. McFadden, George H. Atkins, George A. Dingley, and Asa R. Clifford.

Forty-seven men were required to fill the quota, and the Selectmen were authorized and instructed to hire on the credit of the town, forty-seven hundred dollars for the purpose of paying each volunteer under the call for men, and they were further instructed to pay each volunteer one hundred dollars when he shall be mustered into the service of the United States. One thousand dollars was also appropriated for the support of the families of soldiers in the army, in addition to that raised at the March meeting.

The forty-seven hundred dollars required was raised by notes, as follows: Waterville Bank, $1700; Ticonic Bank, $1600; Adam

Wilson, $400; William P. Blake, $1000. Interest was placed at six per cent.

The second call for men in this year necessitated the calling of another special meeting on Aug. 29 to arrange for the enlistment of fifty-two men to fill the quota required. An enlistment committee was appointed, and the Selectmen were instructed to raise fifty-two hundred dollars, to be employed in paying the volunteers in the same manner as provided at the July meeting. $4000 was secured at the Waterville Bank, and $1300 at the Ticonic Bank. Interest six per cent.

A total of $9900 was paid out for bounties this year, and thirty-nine families were assisted. There were one hundred and eighteen people in the families and $1394.60 was expended.

1863

Dennis L. Milliken, State Senator from Kennebec County.

On Aug. 6, a special town meeting was called to make arrangements for the enlistment and to raise the necessary funds for the purpose of filling the quota required under a call for more men at the front. It was voted to fill the quota, if possible, and to raise ninety-three hundred dollars for the purpose. It was voted to pay each man drafted the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars who shall be mustered into the service, and one hundred dollars to those who should furnish an acceptable substitute, provided that no greater sum shall be paid than is actually paid to the substitute.

On Oct. 16, President Lincoln issued a call for three hundred thousand more men. On Nov. 16, the town voted to raise ten thousand dollars to be used for enlistment purposes, and that two hundred dollars be paid to each volunteer.

In this year $8926 was paid out for bounties. Fifty-three families required aid, consisting of one hundred and seventy-one people. For this purpose $2338.80 was expended.

1864

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

City:	Lincoln and Johnson, Rep.,	508
	McLellan and Pendleton, Dem.,	184
County:	Lincoln and Johnson,	6,803
	McClellan and Pendleton,	3,347
State:	Lincoln and Johnson,	67,805
	McLellan and Pendleton,	46,988

Notwithstanding the burdens of taxation and the large sums required for the purpose of the war, the men at home did not allow the interests of the town itself to suffer or to relax in their energy to look after its future welfare. At the annual town meeting, held March 7, they voted to raise four thousand dollars to make free that part of Ticonic bridge, that lies within the town of Waterville, provided that a sufficient sum be raised from other sources, to make the whole bridge free within one year. They further voted that all capital over two thousand dollars, in each case, employed in erecting mills and machinery for the manufacture of woolen goods after this date should be exempted from taxation for the term of ten years from the date of the passage of this resolve.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WAR PURPOSES

On Aug. 20, a meeting was held to provide the necessary number of men required under President Lincoln's call of July 18 for five hundred thousand men. The Selectmen were instructed to raise twenty-five thousand dollars to be used in securing enlistments, and it was voted to pay volunteers for three years, five hundred dollars; two years, four hundred dollars; one year, three hundred dollars. Substitutes to receive the same amounts and drafted men to receive four hundred dollars.

At the same meeting, by a vote of 527 to 3, the citizens expressed themselves in favor of an amendment to the constitution that would allow soldiers in the field to vote. On Dec. 31, the Selectmen were elected recruiting officers to enlist an additional number of men required under the call of Dec. 19, for three hundred thousand men, and it was further voted that the same bounties be paid as were authorized at the meeting of Aug. 20.

1865

W. A. P. Dillingham, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Efforts were continued at the town meetings during the year to make Ticonic bridge free to the public.

CLOSE OF THE WAR

This year witnessed the close of the war. Waterville received the news of the surrender of Lee with unbounded enthusiasm. Preparations were immediately commenced with the same vigor to promote its drooping industrial interests as five years before had been shown in its efforts to assist its country in its time of need. Its sympathy was as deep as its patriotism. The wounded and sick were cared for. The widows and orphans given substantial aid. It seems a fitting tribute to municipal benevolence to record a vote taken at the annual town meeting held March 13, 1865, viz: "Voted that the Old Burying Ground lot in Ticonic Village be assigned to the use of the Soldiers' Monument Association."

There stands on the spot today a beautiful monument dedicated to the soldiers and sailors who lost their lives for their country's honor.

In 1864 and 1865 the town paid out for bounties $45,790. In the same years the town paid out for volunteers $1200, and for

substitutes $2200, making a total paid out for bounties during the whole war of $68,016. In 1863, from a draft, eight men from the town of Waterville paid computation of $300 each or $2400, viz: Reuel Ellis, Horace G. Smiley, Joseph Stevens, Josiah Goodwin, Richard J. Barry, Elbridge B. Randall, Theophilus Holmes, and Seldon Holmes. In 1864 the amount of aid furnished to families was $4281.95. In 1865 it was $2219.07. Seventy families of two hundred and one members were assisted in 1864, and fifty-three families of one hundred and sixty-two people in 1865. The total amount paid during the war for this purpose was $10,234.42. In the following table will be found the moneys, hospital stores, etc., contributed in Waterville, reduced and entered as money value:

U. S. Sanitary Commission,	$400 00
U. S. Christian Commission,	1500 00
Soldiers in Camps,	600 00
General Hospitals in loyal States,	300 00
Regimental hospitals and individuals,	350 00
New York, Philadelphia, Boston, etc.,	200 00
	$3350 00

From a certificate filed by the municipal officers of the town with the commissioners on equalization of municipal war debt, appointed by the Governor and Council of the State of Maine in 1868 to audit the claims of cities, towns, and plantations for reimbursement, it appears that Waterville furnished one hundred and seventy-one three years' men, one two years' man, fifty one year's men, and forty-two nine months' men, making a total of two hundred and sixty-four men.

This certificate shows that Waterville paid out for bounties $63,925, and was reimbursed by the State in 1868 the sum of $19,883.33 1-3.

From figures given out at the office of the Adjutant General the following interesting information is secured relative to the cost of the Civil War to the State of Maine, in matter of dollars and cents. The statistics are compiled by Capt. Thomas Clark, clerk in the office, for the use of the government at Washington, D. C., and some time was required in reaching the final result. The State of Maine paid out in bounties to men serving during the Civil War, and in subsequent claims the sum of $4,660,738. The amount paid in bounties by 415 cities, towns, and plantations of the State to the soldiers enlisting in the Civil War, as shown by the returns made to the office of the Adjutant General in pursuance to an order of the Legislature and published in the Adjutant General's report for the years 1864 and 1865, was $9,695,320.95.

There was also paid out by the several cities, towns, and plantations of the State, as aid to the families of soldiers during the Civil War, the sum of $1,945,961.77. There were drafted in 1863 an aggregate of 1937 men who paid to the several provost marshals a computation of $300 each, which amounted to $581,100. The total amount paid out by the State, cities, towns, and plantations on account of the men serving in the Civil War was $16,883,120.70.

1866

On February 6, "The Ticonic Water Power and Manufacturing Company" was chartered by the Maine Legislature. The first board of directors were, Solyman Heath, George A. Phillips, James Drummond and John P. Richardson. The first meeting was held at the office of Solyman Heath. Everett R. Drummond was elected clerk and George A. Phillips, Treasurer. The Lockwood dam built this year.

1867

Name of Waterville College changed to Colby University.

June 3. The cause of temperance had not suffered during the period covered by the war. Its friends were still active, for by a vote of 226 to 12 the town voted in favor of an act "additional and amendatory of chapter thirty-three of the laws of 1858 for the suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops" that provided for more stringent legislation for the government of the traffic.

1868

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Grant and Colfax, Rep.,	608
Seymour and Blair, Dem.,	194

John Ware, Sr., was a candidate for elector on the Democratic ticket.

Dennis L. Milliken was elected a Presidential elector on the Republican ticket.

Edwin P. Blaisdell, Representative to the Legislature, member of the committee on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance.

Kennebec county entitled to thirteen members of the House of Representatives, one from Waterville.

1869

March 8. The sum of two thousand dollars was raised to be equally divided between the two soldiers' monument associations of the two villages. It was specified at the meeting that the names of all the Waterville soldiers who died in the service or by reason of disease contracted, or wounds received in the service of the United States, be inscribed on both monuments.

A TROUBLESOME FRESHET

Heavy fall rains caused the Kennebec to rise to freshet pitch, carrying away Ticonic bridge on Oct. 5. Considerable other damage was done, but the most serious was the effect upon the town itself. Its disturbing consequences were of greater magnitude than were ever dreamed of. For years strong efforts had been made to have the county purchase the bridge and make it free to all travel, the loss of the bridge at this time presented a favorable opportunity for those in favor of such a course to press their claims. The result was one of the most bitter contests in municipal affairs in the history of the town. In the meantime, those who favored the division of the town and setting off the town of West Waterville also saw their opportunity by taking advantage of the financial situation, and agitation commenced immediately that was practically the cause of the success of the movement a few years later.

GENERAL FRANKLIN SMITH

General Franklin Smith of Waterville was nominated by the Democratic party as its candidate for Governor.

General Smith had long been identified with Democratic politics, having represented Kennebec County in the Maine Senate and serving several terms in the Governor's Council. The party which he had the honor to represent was in a hopeless minority and he was defeated as he had every reason to believe that he would be, so that the result was in no way a disappointment to himself or his friends. Following is his letter of acceptance of the nomination:

Waterville, Me., July 16, 1869.

Hon. C. P. Kimball, President of the Democratic State Convention.

SIR:—Your official notice of my nomination as the Democratic candidate for the office of Governor of this State by the recent Democratic State Convention, is received.

I accept the nomination with less reluctance, because having been made without any solicitation on my part, I am relieved from any responsibility for it.

I have examined the resolutions passed by the Convention and find nothing in them to object to. I have also recurred to the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention of 1868, which express more in detail what I understand to be the issues presented by the Democratic party to the people of the State. I cannot doubt that if the principles thus announced should prevail in the councils of the State and Nation, they would impart a new energy to the Capital and Industry of the Country, nor can I doubt that the disregard of those principles by the party in power, has had an unfavorable effect upon all the regular business interests of the Country.

It should not dishearten us, if we do not triumph this year. The fact that we are in minority makes it more necessary to keep our counsels before the Country. If they are truths as we believe they are, they cannot but have a reforming influence, and enable us to check, if we cannot wholly prevent unwise and unconstitutional legislation.

The questions in issue between the respective parties, are before the people. It will be their detriment, if in the coming elections they do not decide them rightly.

I thank the Convention for the honor of the nomination and yourself especially for kind expressions of your letter.

FRANKLIN SMITH

The election on Sept. 13, resulted as follows:
In the State:

Joshua L. Chamberlain, Rep.,	51,314
Franklin Smith, Dem.,	39,033
Scattering,	4,735

In the County:

Joshua L. Chamberlain, Rep.,	4,987
Franklin Smith, Dem.,	3,127
Scattering,	769

In the town:

Joshua L. Chamberlain, Rep.,	289
Franklin Smith, Dem.,	205
Nathan G. Hichborn, Dem.,	159

Republican majority in the State, 7,546.

Republican plurality, 11,281.

1870

Population, 4852.
Polls, 901.
Estates, $1,904,017.
Population Kennebec County, 53,223.

Reuben Foster elected Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives.

TICONIC BRIDGE

By special act of the Legislature, approved by Governor Chamberlain January 21, 1870, the County Commissioners were authorized to build a free bridge across the Kennebec river between the towns of Waterville and Winslow and it was provided that the expense of building and maintaining the bridge should be imposed upon the towns of Waterville and Winslow. Those who had been the supporters of a free bridge at the county's expense were bitterly disappointed. At a meeting held January 22, the day following the approval of the act by the Governor, it was voted to instruct the selectmen and town agent to remonstrate against the enactment of the law requiring the towns to build and maintain

the bridge or a county road as established and laid out by the County Commissioners. By a vote of 255 in favor to 141 opposed, the selectmen, Solyman Heath and E. P. Blanchard were chosen a committee to present resolutions to the Legislature asking that the towns of Winslow and Waterville might be authorized by law to take and hold an assignment of the charter stock and remaining property and right of the proprietors of the Ticonic bridge and to hold and enjoy the same during the term of said charter with authority to erect a new toll bridge with the same rates for passing and transportation as allowed in the old charter. The funds to be used first to pay the semi-annual interest, second, to pay repairs and expenses and third, to establish a sinking fund with which to pay the principal.

The petition was ignored by the Legislature and preparations were made to build the bridge. At the annual meeting held March 14, the selectmen were instructed to "meet the County Commissioners on the 15th inst., with the best counsel that can be obtained, and show cause why the public necessity does not require the building of the bridge." Dennis L. Milliken and others who had petitioned the Legislature for the enactment of the law opposed the motion, however. The selectmen were further instructed in case the County Commissioners granted the petition of Dennis L. Milliken, and others for a free bridge, to protest in the name of the town against further action until a decision could be obtained from the Supreme Court in regard to the legality of the act. These instructions failed to bring forth any material results. In the meantime a syndicate of Waterville men was building the bridge. The Court had been asked to grant a writ of prohibition, but it was declined.

On June 18, a special meeting was called to vote on the following question: "To see if the town will authorize the selectmen or choose a special committee to act in conjunction with the selectmen of Winslow to build as laid out by the County Commissioners of Kennebec county, and to raise money for the same."

Eight hundred and forty-seven ballots were cast for moderator. Solyman Heath, one of the leaders of the opposition to the bridge, received 428 and Eldridge L. Getchell 419. The excitement was intense, as can be judged by the vote for moderator which fairly chronicles the strength of each faction and to the fact that about three hundred more votes had been cast than in the gubernatorial election the year previous. A motion was made to dismiss the article and the moderator declared the vote passed, but amid tremendous confusion the vote was doubted. The moderator being unable to make the vote certain the meeting was adjourned to the common. The same condition presented itself here and the moderator declared to the town clerk that a vote had been passed adjourning to the "grove" on the plains. Here the check list was used that had been used at the previous Presidential election, but consternation reigned in the ranks of those favoring the building of the bridge when it was found that the opposition had "YES" ballots all printed to be used in the vote for dismissing the article. Great confusion prevailed and the voting was done rapidly and before "NO" ballots could be provided the article was declared dismissed by a vote of 389 YES to 15 NO. Notwithstanding the opposition, the bridge was built and opened to travel Dec. 1, 1870. The cost was $32,000, and at a special town meeting held January 24, 1872, the selectmen were authorized to raise by loan $26,000, to pay the town's proportionate part of the cost of building the bridge.

1871

Reuben Foster elected a member of the Maine Senate.

At the annual town meeting, March 13, an article appeared in the warrant to see if the town would vote to sell the town hall and apply the proceeds to the town debt. The article was dismissed. An article was also dismissed relative to a division of the town and one regarding the purchase of a fire engine for the west village.

1872

Reuben Foster elected President of the Maine Senate.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Grant and Wilson, Rep.,	524
Greeley and Brown, Dem.,	197

FISHWAY RESOLUTIONS

At a special meeting held January 24, it was voted that any property invested in the town of Waterville in the manufacturing of wool or cotton be exempt from taxation for the term of ten years.

At the same meeting it was voted to instruct the Representative and request the Senators to procure the passage of an act enforcing the immediate construction of suitable fishways by and over the Augusta dam and any other dams in Kennebec river which are so constructed and of such height as to materially impede the passage of salmon, shad and alewives up said river and to procure the repeal of any acts or parts of acts authorizing any delay in making such fishways.

1873

Edmund F. Webb elected Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives.

Joshua Nye appointed State Insurance Commissioner.

Plans accepted for a mill of 33,000 spindles by the Lockwood Company.

May 10. Voted that the town exempt from taxation, for a term of ten years, a lot of land not exceeding two acres on which the Waterville Hotel Company may erect a hotel and stables, such exemption not to commence until a hotel is erected.

DIVISION OF THE TOWN

One of the most important events in the history of the city was that of the division of the town in 1873 and the erection of a new town by the name of West Waterville. The opposition of each village to improvements in the other, the distance between the towns and the expense of building and maintenance of an expensive bridge which was claimed to be of no immediate benefit to the west village, were the principal arguments used before the legislative committee and with success. Governor Perham approved the act of incorporation February 26.

At the annual town meeting held March 10, the selectmen and town agent were elected a committee to arrange for a settlement of the affairs between the two towns and to act in conjunction with the committee appointed upon the part of the citizens of West Waterville, and the commission appointed by the Supreme Court as provided in the act of incorporation.

The selectmen of Waterville were Reuben Foster, Winthrop Morrill and Noah Boothby. The selectmen of West Waterville were A. P. Benjamin, John M. Libby and George Rice. On March 25, Judge J. G. Dickerson of the Supreme Judicial Court appointed Anson P. Morrill of Readfield, Henry K. Baker of Hallowell and Samuel Titcomb of Augusta a commission to appraise and determine the division of property belonging to the towns.

The following property was appraised and assigned to Waterville:

Town farm and buildings,	$4600 00
Town wood lot,	1700 00
Town hall and lot,	3500 00
Old cemetery, (Monument Park),	3800 00
Personal property including stock, etc., at the town farm and a safe	1632 59
Cash in hand of liquor agent,	580 06

Cash in hand of C. H. Redington, treasurer of Waterville,	$	174 53
Seven-tenths of the pound and lot,		35 00
Interest on proportion of old town debt,		295 72
Property appraised and assigned to West Waterville:		
Old pound and lot,		50 00
Three-tenths of all property, personal and real, appraised and awarded to Waterville,		4796 15
Account Ticonic bridge,		5000 00
Three-tenths of $3000, in the hands of William McCartney, former town treasurer,		900 00

The commission found the town debt of Waterville, on the date of the division to amount to $60,239.52 and they determined that West Waterville should pay to Waterville three-tenths of the amount, or $18,071.25. The tools that were in possession of the towns on the date of the division were retained by them. The commission finally determined that the town of West Waterville should pay to the town of Waterville, in full satisfaction for the balance of all demands and claims passed upon by them, the sum of seven thousand seven hundred and six dollars and forty-two cents. An equitable division of the town's poor was made. The report was signed by the selectmen of both towns and the members of the commission, forwarded to the Court and approved January 1, 1874.

Following is a financial summary:

Due Waterville account old debt,	$18,071 85
Due Waterville account old pound,	35 00
Due Waterville account interest,	295 72
	$18,402 57
Due West Waterville account real and personal property,	4,796 15
Due West Waterville account free bridge,	5,000 00

Due West Waterville account cash on hand,	$ 900 00
Cash paid to town of Waterville as per town order to balance account,	7,706 42
	$18,402 57

1874

Edmund F. Webb elected a member of the State Senate from Kennebec County.

March 9. Selectmen authorized and instructed to purchase the real estate, fire apparatus and all other property of the Ticonic Village Corporation for a sum not exceeding six thousand dollars and to procure a loan for the purpose.

School agents were empowered to employ school teachers. This duty had previously been attended to by the superintending school committee.

EXEMPTION OF TAXES--LOCKWOOD COMPANY

Apr. 14. Special town meeting. "Voted to exempt from taxation the manufacturing establishment or establishments, hereafter to be erected in this town by the Lockwood Cotton Mills, and all machinery and capital used by said company for operating the same for a period of ten years from this date.

1875

Edmund F. Webb elected President of the Maine Senate.

On April 9, the real estate and water rights of the Ticonic Water Power and Manufacturing Company were transferred to the Lockwood Company for the consideration of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in the stock of the latter company.

At the annual town meeting, March 8, the selectmen, Moses C. Foster and C. R. McFadden were chosen a committee to consider the building of a new town hall and were instructed to report at a special town meeting. At a meeting called for the purpose the committee recommended the enlargement of the old hall at an expense of not more than five thousand dollars. A vote was passed to that effect and a committee composed of Reuben Foster, Winthrop Morrill, Charles H. Redington, Moses C. Foster and C. R. McFadden was chosen to superintend the expenditure and repairs.

1876

The soldiers' monument dedicated May 30.

First cloth woven at the Lockwood mill in February.

Joshua Nye, a commissioner from the State of Maine to the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Hayes and Wheeler, Rep.,	475
Tilden and Hendricks, Dem.,	357

March 13. Voted to change the name of Mill street to South street; Noyes street to Boutelle avenue and Cross street to King street.

At a special town meeting held April 1, the school district system of governing the public schools was abolished.

At a special meeting held April 15, it was voted "to enlarge the South Brick School Building suitable for a free high school." The selectmen were authorized to raise five thousand dollars by loan for the purpose, and Charles H. Redington, Martin Blaisdell, W. B. Arnold, M. C. Foster, J. D. Hayes, J. G. Soule and C. K. Matthews were chosen a committee to superintend the work.

PRESIDENT HAYES

The elevation of Rutherford B. Hayes to the Presidency of the United States has never been regarded as one of the usual popular results of our national elections. There were many charges and counter charges of irregularity and fraud in several of the States, and the entire issue was fought out again in Congress. The outcome was an electoral commission which was composed of five members of the supreme court, five members of the Senate and five members of the House of Representatives. The body as politically constituted numbered eight Republicans and seven Democrats. All the electoral votes from the contested States were submitted, with the evidence in each case, to this electoral commission which by a partisan vote of eight to seven, would submit its findings to the Congress for final decision. It was ultimately determined that Mr. Hayes, the Republican candidate had received 183 electoral votes in the different States, and Samuel J. Tilden of New York, the Democratic candidate had received but 182 votes.

This fortunate settlement of what threatened many times to become a very serious trouble was reached on March 1.

The oath of office was privately administered on Saturday evening, March 3, in Mrs. Grant's private reception parlor.

So precarious was the general situation at Washington, that President Hayes was guarded as carefully as was Lincoln in the critical time of March, 1861.

1877

Edmund F. Webb, County Attorney of Kennebec County. He continued in office during the years 1878 and 1879.

March 12. The name of South street changed back to Mill street.

Six hundred and fifty dollars appropriated for the purpose of lighting the streets.

Eight hundred dollars appropriated, to be expended under the supervision of the superintending school committee, to purchase text-books to be used in the public schools.

Special meeting April 28. Selectmen instructed to abate so much of the tax assessed upon the Lockwood Company for the year 1876 as exceeds one hundred thousand dollars and the assessors to assess the Lockwood Company for the year 1877 on a valuation not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

1878

At the annual town meeting, March 11, occurred an exciting contest for the election of selectmen.

The meeting was called to order at 10 A. M. After electing Reuben Foster, moderator, it was voted that the polls be kept open until 7 P. M. John Ware, R. W. Dunn, W. B. Arnold and Noah Boothby were chosen a committee to challenge voters. The check list was used. The first vote taken was for first selectman and resulted in no choice as follows:

E. R. Drummond,	1
Noah Boothby,	3
I. S. Bangs,	69
C. R. McFadden,	115
C. K. Matthews,	199
C. H. Redington,	236

After the vote had been announced it was voted to adjourn until Wednesday, March 13. The records do not show the vote in detail of the Wednesday meeting, but show that C. K. Matthews was the successful candidate for first selectman and that two bal-

lots were necessary for third selectman, L. Eugene Thayer being elected.

Special meeting, May 11. Rules and by-laws were adopted governing the fire department. Frederick C. Thayer was elected Chief Engineer; Henry G. Tozier, First Assistant Engineer; Josiah D. Hayden, Second Assistant Engineer.

BILL OF SALE TICONIC VILLAGE CORPORATION

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Waterville, Maine, May 11, 1878.

Town of Waterville.

To Ticonic Village Corporation, Dr.

To fire engine "Ticonic" and hose carriage,	$1000 00
To six rubber coats in "Ticonic" engine house,	24 00
To three stoves in "Ticonic" engine house,	7 00
To three pcs. suction hose in "Ticonic" engine house,	10 00
To fire engine "Waterville" and hose cart,	800 00
To six rubber coats in "Waterville" engine house,	24 00
To 1400 feet leather hose,	700 00
To 1000 feet rubber hose,	650 00
To two stoves,	12 00
To one stove,	3 00
To two iron pumps,	4 00
To Hook and Ladder with all apparatus belonging there	725 00
To "Ticonic No. 1" hose carriage and 400 feet hose,	150 00
Total,	$4109 00

Received of the town of Waterville, forty one hundred and nine dollars in payment of the above.

C. R. McFADDEN,

Supervisor of Ticonic Village Corporation.

1879

Simon S. Brown elected a member of the Governor's council.

Benjamin Bunker elected Pension Clerk by the Legislature.

Sept. 8. Vote favoring a constitutional amendment providing for biennial elections of State and county officers, Yes, 521, No, 2.

Willard M. Dunn, appointed postmaster by President Hayes in April, 1879. It is an interesting fact, that there were but two Republican postmasters in Waterville from 1860 until 1906, a period of 46 years, which speaks well for the political patriotism and business ability of the gentlemen selected.

1880

Population, 4672.

Polls, 1042.

Estates, $2,612,496.

Population Kennebec County, 53,061.

Municipal court established. Horace W. Stewart appointed Judge by the Governor.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Garfield and Arthur, Rep.,	618
Hancock and English, Dem.,	332

Simon S. Brown, a delegate from the third Congressional district to the Democratic National Convention.

Vote on a constitutional amendment, Sept. 13, providing that a plurality of the votes cast for State and county officers, instead of a majority vote as heretofore, should elect. 438 votes were cast, 409 in favor and 29 opposed.

March 15. A sum not to exceed five hundred dollars was appropriated and placed in the hands of the selectmen to employ a suitable engineer to make a survey and plan of the village in reference to a proper system of drainage.

Work commenced on the Lockwood Company mill number two. The completion of this factory marked a business epoch in the town. Since that event transpired the growth of the city has been rapid. The two mills joined in such a manner, although two separate buildings, are practically one. They are large, nicely lighted and splendidly equipped. A fine grade of cotton sheeting is manufactured. Fifteen thousand bales of cotton are used annually, weighing approximately seven million, five hundred thousand pounds. Twelve hundred hands are employed, and fifteen hundred tons of coal are consumed each year. William H. K. Abbott is the present agent. He is one of the best informed cotton mill men in America, and a most successful and efficient manager.

At Chicago Sept. 1, 1869, a national prohibition party was organized. Unsuccessful attempts had been made to organize the party in Maine, but at Ellsworth, June 1, 1880, an organization was finally perfected and William P. Joy nominated for Governor. This organization, however, was not satisfactory to a portion of the temperance people of the State, and at a convention held at Portland, Aug. 19, Joshua Nye of Waterville was nominated for Governor as a candidate of the Temperance party. He received 309 votes in the State, 67 in Kennebec County, none of which were thrown in Waterville.

1881

March 14. Voted that the sum of two hundred dollars be raised and appropriated for a night school, to be expended under the supervision of the superintending school committee.

1882

WATERVILLE WATER COMPANY

The necessity of establishing a system of water works to furnish water for public and private uses was the cause of serious discussion. March 16, 1881, the Legislature had granted a charter to the Waterville Water Company to lay pipes, furnish water, etc., in the town of Waterville. The only action on the water question, however, taken in this year on the part of the town was to make arrangements with the Lockwood Company for a limited hydrant service.

1883

Legislature passed an act incorporating the City of Waterville, February 28, 1883.

William T. Haines, County Attorney of Kennebec County, continued in office until 1887.

The name of the town of West Waterville changed to Oakland, March 10.

March 12, 1883, the town voted to accept a legacy of five thousand dollars from the estate of William H. Arnold "under the terms and stipulations of the will relating to the bequest." It was provided that the town should set the amount received apart as a separate and distinct fund, the principal not to be expended but to be kept safely invested in good securities and the interest to be applied annually for the uses of Pine Grove Cemetery, after a sufficient sum had been used to properly care for the lots of the doner and that of his father.

TICONIC BRIDGE

Business had increased to such an extent and the employment of heavier and more modern vehicles for transportation purposes having come into general use, the wooden bridge that had been

Simon S. Brown

built thirteen years before, was found to be unsafe for public travel. At a special meeting held Sept. 8, a committee was appointed to inspect the bridge, and they recommended that immediate steps be taken to rebuild and that temporary repairs should be made at once. It was voted to make the temporary repairs.

1884

F. E. Heath, member of the State Senate.

Simon S. Brown, a delegate from Maine to the Democratic National Convention.

Charles R. McFadden elected sheriff of Kennebec County.

S. S. Brown elected chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Blaine and Logan, Rep.,	619
Cleveland and Hendricks, Dem.,	416

CITY CHARTER

At a special meeting held March 29, the town voted on the following question, "To see if the town will vote to accept an act of the Legislature approved February 28, 1883, entitled 'an act to incorporate the City of Waterville.'"

The check lists were used. The following is the result:

Whole number of votes,	567
In favor,	223
Opposed,	344

THE PROHIBITORY LAW

Sept. 8. Question, "Shall the Constitution of the State of Maine be amended, as proposed by resolve of the Legislature, approved on the twenty-first day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, to wit: Amendment, 'The manufacture of intoxicating liquors not including cider, and the sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, are and shall be forever prohibited. Except, however, that the sale and keeping for sale of such liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes and the arts, and the sale and keeping for sale of cider may be permitted under such regulations as the Legislature may provide. The Legislature shall enact laws with suitable penalties for the suppression of the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, with the exceptions herein specified. Shall the Constitution be amended so as to prohibit forever the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as provided by said amendment? Those in favor will vote 'Yes,' and those opposed 'No' upon their ballots.'"

The vote cast in Waterville was:

Yes,	563
No,	238

TICONIC BRIDGE

March 11. The selectmen, Nathaniel Meader, Charles E. Mitchell, and George Jewell, with Stephen I. Abbott and John Ware were elected a committee "to determine when and what kind of a bridge be built in place of Ticonic bridge," and were instructed to report at a subsequent town meeting.

April 12. Upon recommendation of the committee the town "Voted that the town of Waterville, the town of Winslow concurring, proceed to the erection of an iron bridge, with the necessary stone work and earth filling across the Kennebec river, between

the towns of Waterville and Winslow, in place of the present Ticonic bridge, so called, during the summer or fall of the present year, as soon as the state of the water will permit." Nathaniel Meader, Charles E. Mitchell, George Jewell, Stephen I. Abbott, and John Ware were appointed a building committee. The selectmen were authorized to issue bonds, with interest coupons attached, not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars at a rate of interest not exceeding four per cent payable semi-annually.

Mr. J. R. Smith of Springfield, Mass., who had been recommended by Mr. Lord, President of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company as a competent bridge engineer, together with Mr. D. A. Booker and Mr. Allen Colby of Brunswick, experienced bridge builders for the Maine Central Railroad Company, made extensive examinations of the bridge and piers. Mr. Smith made many recommendations and furnished estimates as to the cost of building.

At a special meeting held Aug. 9, the building committee reported that they "had made no movement toward building the bridge on account of the want of concurrence on the part of the town of Winslow." This difficulty, however, was overcome two days later, Aug. 11, when the citizens of Winslow, assembled in special town meeting agreed to build the bridge in conjunction with the town of Waterville, "the cost of erection, repairing and maintaining the same in the future, to be borne by said towns in proportion to the respective State valuations of 1880 and subsequent State valuations."

Arrangements for building the bridge were made at once after the above action had been taken by the town of Winslow. Mr. John E. Cheney, of Boston, an iron bridge engineer, was engaged as consulting engineer. Coyfrode and Taylor of Philadelphia were awarded the contract to build the bridge. Col. I. S. Bangs of Waterville contracted to do the stone work, the masonry was done under the supervision and direction of Mr. John Bell of Deering,

with the exception of the west abutment, which was done by Mr. S. H. Leighton of Brunswick.

The bridge is five hundred and fifty feet long between abutments, has a driveway eighteen feet wide, a sidewalk on each side five feet wide. The grade is four and three-fifths feet higher than the old bridge. The total cost was $36,863.46. The work had been sufficiently completed so that the bridge was opened for travel March 17, 1885.

1885

March 3. Town voted against the adoption of the City Charter by a vote of 394 to 337.

March 16. New streets accepted: Seavey, Oakland, Green, Beach, and Water.

Frank L. Thayer was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland in August.

1886

Charles R. McFadden re-elected sheriff of Kennebec County.

March 15. Voted to dismiss an article in the warrant to see if the town would change the name of Mill street to Pearl street.

March 4. "To see if the town will vote to accept the act of the Legislature approved February twenty-eighth, A. D. eighteen hundred and eight-three entitled, 'An act to incorporate the city of Waterville' and acts amendatory thereto."

The vote: Yes, 265; No, 344.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS

March 15. "Voted that the Waterville Light and Power Company be permitted, so far as the town has the right, to set poles in the streets for the purpose of carrying wires for arc and incan-

descent lighting. The kind of poles and location of same to be subject to the approval of the selectmen, and provided that said Company shall upon request of the selectmen, take down and remove within reasonable time any one or more of said poles.

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION OF MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD LOCOMOTIVE AND REPAIR SHOPS

February 13. "Voted, by the citizens of Waterville having in general meeting legally assembled, that for the purpose of taxing the property of said Maine Central Railroad Company, the total valuation of the machine and repair shops of said company to be erected in Waterville, prior to January first, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and machinery pertaining to the same be fixed at one thousand dollars for the taxable year of 1887, and kept at one thousand dollars for twenty years from and after the first day of April A. D. 1887.

"Provided, however, that this vote shall not be construed as affecting or touching the valuation and taxation of dwelling houses or any other real or personal property of said railroad company in said town of Waterville, except as above described, and, provided also that if the town of Waterville by reason of a general valuation taken by the State of Maine, during said period of twenty years, shall be required to pay State and county taxes (upon the property, the valuation of which is herein fixed at one thousand dollars), in excess of the sum required to be paid on said one thousand dollars, such excess of State and County taxes is to be paid by said Maine Central Railroad Company."

Voted: "That the selectmen and assessors of the town of Waterville be requested to take all necessary steps to carry into effect the foregoing vote passed by this meeting."

May 21.—Special meeting "Voted that the town authorize and instruct the selectmen to pay to the Maine Central Railroad Com-

pany, in consideration that said company shall obligate itself to the satisfaction of the selectmen, to build said company's locomotive and car repair shops in said town, the sum of seventy-five hundred dollars or such part thereof as said selectmen may find necessary for the purpose of aiding said company in purchasing land east of said company's railroad track in said town, and owned a part by H. H. Campbell, a part by Horace Purinton, a part by Frazier Gilman, a part by A. Healey & Sons, trustees of Theophilus Gilman, and a part by others. Said land being situated northerly of land of said company and to raise and appropriate therefor a sum of money by transferring the same from money already raised and appropriated by said town for the payment of the miscellaneous account, and for the payment of the account for the repairs of roads and bridges or some other account."

An account of the expenditures and receipts in connection with the purchase of the land required for the Maine Central Railroad Company's purposes, was presented by Mr. John Ware, and is recorded on page 63, Vol. 4, of the Waterville town records.

It shows the total expenditures to have been $12,646, $6000 of which was received from the town of Waterville, $3320 from individual subscriptions, and $457 from the sale of houses that were on the land. The balance, amounting to $2869, was advanced by Mr. Ware, but was refunded to him by the Maine Central Railroad Company "in consideration of the Company's agreement to allow a fair and reasonable amount towards the purchase of house-lots and houses located within the required premises."

WATERVILLE WATER COMPANY

The following articles appeared in a warrant calling for a town meeting to be holden January 23, 1886. Article 2. "To see if the town will by vote contract with the Waterville Water Company, or through said Company, with Parks & Wheeler of Boston,

to take fifty hydrants for the term of twenty years from the time the water works are completed and the town supplied with water, at a rent of fifty dollars per annum for each hydrant to the number of fifty; and a rent of forty-five dollars per annum for each hydrant the town may at any time choose to take in excess of fifty."

Article 3. "To see if the town will vote to assume the charter of the Waterville Water Company, and erect the necessary works to supply the inhabitants of Waterville with pure water, and raise the necessary amount of money therefor, or take any action thereon."

Under Article Two it was voted not to contract with any party or parties mentioned in the article.

Under Article Three it was voted that a committee of seven be chosen by the chairman, one of which shall be the town agent, who shall make a full investigation into the matter contained in the article, both as to the right of the town to assume the charter and the advisability of assuming the same, "and all other questions they think may bear upon the subject."

Reuben Foster, Moses Lyford, F. A. Waldron, Simon S. Brown, William T. Haines, George E. Shores, and C. G. Carlton were appointed as the committee.

At a special meeting held February 13, it was voted, upon the recommendation of the committee appointed, that the charter be assumed by the town and a committee composed of Moses C. Foster, N. G. H. Pulsifer, George E. Shores, C. G. Carlton, and Charles H. Redington was appointed to investigate as to the best methods for carrying out the purposes contemplated by the charter. The committee was instructed to report at a future meeting to be called for the purpose.

On February 20, seven days later, the town voted to reconsider the vote taken February 13, and voted to accept a proposi-

tion in which it was stated, that the Waterville Water Company having organized under the provision of its charter granted by the Legislature March 16, 1881, should introduce into Waterville an adequate supply of pure water for the extinguishment of fires and for domestic, manufacturing, and other purposes. It further stated that the water should be taken from Snow Pond in Oakland and be delivered through fourteen inch pipes from Snow Pond to Pleasant street, then graded in size so as to meet the requirements of the different streets. No hydrant should be connected with less than a six-inch pipe, and that the rates for the use of water for private uses should not exceed those charged at Gardiner, Maine, at the time the vote was taken. It was agreed that after the expiration of ten years from the day on which the water was first supplied, the company should either from that time and forever after, furnish free of cost to the town water for all the town's fire hydrants, or should give the town option of buying the works at that time. It was further agreed that the works should be finished by December 31, 1887.

In the meantime the citizens of Oakland were making strenuous objection to the water being taken from Snow Pond. At their annual town meeting held March 8, the resolution included in the following newspaper account received a unanimous passage:

"In view of the fact that Waterville is rapidly growing and soon to attain ten times its present population and needs, the following motion was unanimously carried, and a committee consisting of John Ayer, Luther Emerson, Samuel Blaisdell, and A. J. Libby were chosen to assist the selectmen in fighting this movement and to raise money necessary for the purpose. 'This town does hereby earnestly and emphatically protest against the taking of any water from Snow Pond by the Waterville Water Company, and that the selectmen be instructed to use every legitimate way and means within their power to prevent the consummation of the subtile, underhand, and wicked scheme of said Water Company to rob the people of this town of their vested rights and property.'"

1887

Paris, Pine, Redington, and Dalton streets, and Redington Court were accepted by the town March 14.

At the same meeting a committee of five was chosen to act in conjunction with the superintending school committee to consider the matter of building a new schoolhouse on the "North Brick schoolhouse lot for the accommodation of a grammar and intermediate school." Upon April 15, upon recommendation of the committee appointed for that purpose it was voted to erect on the North Brick lot an eight-room brick schoolhouse at a cost not exceeding twelve thousand dollars when completed.

THE KENNEBEC DEMOCRAT

The first issue of the famous Kennebec Democrat appeared February 2, 1887, and its publication was continued until the death of its noted editor, Benjamin Bunker, March 8, 1894. The paper was pronounced in its independence, so much so that many prominent citizens dreaded the "next issue." The caustic comments of the editor were illustrated with wood cuts—good ones—made by Mr. Bunker himself with a jack knife and a small chisel. The paper was supposed to be "Democratic seven days in the week," and lived up to the idea as far as Mr. Bunker's idea of democracy went and no further. All opposed to that idea met their fate in the really marvelous wood cuts. The likeness of people caricatured was almost perfect, the humor expressed was irresistible, appreciated by everyone, enjoyed by many, but very distasteful to the few who had brought upon themselves the ire of the editor. Copies of the paper are prized possessions of a number of citizens.

AN EXCITING TOWN MEETING

One of the most, if not the most, important election, from a political point of view, ever held in the town was that for the

election of selectmen and other town officers on March 14. It happened that they were the last board to be elected before the adoption of the city charter. Many claim that the election of a Democratic board of selectmen this year was one of the primary reasons that permitted that party to control the city government for a number of years after the adoption of the charter. Mr. Charles H. Redington had been elected moderator. The supreme test came on the vote for first selectman with the following result:

Whole number of votes,	717
Necessary for a choice,	359
H. W. Stewart,	1
Stephen I. Abbott,	357
C. H. Redington,	1
Charles H. Redington,	358

The records read:

"And Moderator Charles H. Redington understanding that the vote for C. H. Redington was meant for Charles H. Redington, he declared that Charles H. Redington had three hundred and fifty-nine votes and was elected by ballot and a majority vote for selectman of said town."

Fred Pooler and Howard C. Morse were chosen the other two selectmen.

WATERVILLE WATER COMPANY

At the annual town meeting held March 14, it was voted that a committee of five be appointed to which was referred the question as to whether the town would make a contract with the Waterville Water Company to supply the town with water. The following gentlemen were appointed, Edwin Noyes, N. R. Boutelle, C. K. Matthews, J. P. Gray, and Frank L. Thayer.

Commencing March 22 a number of meetings were held by the town in relation to a water supply. A new charter had been

granted the Water Company providing that they should take the water from Messalonskee Stream instead of Snow Pond as first proposed; this was especially gratifying to the citizens of Oakland, and it has been intimated that the directors of the company were a little pleased also; the cost of laying a fourteen inch pipe from Oakland to Pleasant street did not have very much attractiveness at that time.

At a meeting held March 22 it was voted to contract with the Waterville Water Company to supply the town with water for fire, municipal, and other purposes. On April 15 this vote was reconsidered and the town voted to contract for the water under a new contract, providing that the company should supply fifty hydrants and all over that up to sixty at forty dollars per year, and all above sixty at thirty dollars a year, the contract to continue for twenty years. The water company declined to accept this proposition. On May 5, at a special meeting called for the purpose the town voted to contract with the Waterville Water Company for a term of ten years to supply fifty hydrants at forty dollars a year, and all above fifty at thirty dollars per year. This proposition was accepted, and the selectmen, Charles H. Redington, Fred Pooler, and Howard C. Morse, together with Appleton H. Plaisted and Robert L. Proctor on the part of the board of fire engineers were chosen a committee to locate the hydrants.

1888

Reuben Foster elected first Mayor of Waterville on March 9.

Isaac C. Libby elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention.

Vote for County Commissioner City of Waterville:

Charles Wentworth, Rep.,	723
Howard W. Dodge, Dem.,	699
Scattering,	19

The North Grammar school building dedicated February 28. This building was erected at a cost of twenty thousand dollars under the direction of a committee consisting of George A. Phillips, Josiah D. Hayden, N. G. H. Pulsifer, Moses C. Foster, and William T. Haines.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The financial standing of the city as shown by the books on March 26, was as follows:

Assets.

Town Farm,	$1,741 50
Liquor Agency,	138 59
C. F. Johnson, treasurer,	6,215 34
City of Lewiston,	20 50
Town of Rome,	59 28
Town of North Anson,	20 50
Book Account,	14 25
	$8,212 96

Liabilities.

Interest bearing notes outstanding,	$24,910 00
Coupons unpaid,	275 00
From bonds due January 1, 1888,	1,500 00
Town bonds due January 1, 1889, and thereafter,	53,000 00
	$79,685 00

ADOPTION OF CITY CHARTER

January 23, 1888. Special town meeting called to act upon an article in a warrant, "To see if the town will vote to accept an act of the Legislature approved February 28, 1883, as amended by an act of Legislature approved March 4, A. D. 1887, entitled, 'An act to amend an act incorporating the city of Waterville.'" Reuben Foster was elected moderator. F. A. Waldron, L. D. Carver, C. H. Redington, and S. S. Brown were appointed a committee to prevent illegal voting. The polls opened at nine o'clock A. M. and closed at four o'clock P. M. Those in favor of the article voted "Yes," those opposed "No," with the following result:

Whole number of votes,	975
Yes,	543
No,	432
Majority,	111

FIRST ELECTION OF CITY OFFICERS

Mayor.

Reuben Foster, Independent,	734
Stephen I. Abbott, Republican,	651

Aldermen.

L. Eugene Thayer, Dem.,	709
Simon S. Brown, Dem.,	711
Fred Pooler, Dem.,	711
Eri Drew, Dem.,	711
Edgar L. Jones, Dem.,	712
George A. Alden, Dem.,	708
Frederick P. Haviland, Dem.,	706
Nathan G. H. Pulsifer, Rep.,	672
Willard M. Dunn, Rep.,	675
Paul Marshall, Rep.,	669

Moses C. Foster, Rep.,	675
Nathaniel Meader, Rep.,	677
Fred S. Clay, Rep.	677
Martin Blaisdell, Rep.,	677

COUNCILMEN.

David Gallert,	714
Jonas P. Gray,	709
Frank A. Smith,	713
James J. Pray,	710
Howard C. Morse,	709
Moses Butler,	708
E. A. Hilton,	712
Oscar E. Emerson,	711
Fred T. Mason,	710
Russell Jones,	712
Charles A. Hill,	711
Alfred Flood,	707
George E. Shores,	710
John H. Matthews,	710
Perham S. Heald,	672
G. S. Palmer,	678
William T. Haines,	673
Frank Redington,	677
George Balentine,	676
Augustus Libby,	671
Horace Purinton,	673
Frank J. Goodridge,	673
Horace A. Toward,	674
Charles E. Matthews,	676
Charles G. Carlton,	671
Frank K. Shaw,	674
M. L. Page,	671
C. Edward Baldic,	678

City Clerk.

Charles F. Johnson,	721
Sidney Moor Heath,	680

Board of Education.

Charles F. Johnson,	723
Julian D. Taylor,	701
Simon S. Brown,	701
Charles H. Redington,	700
Frank A. Smith,	701
David P. Stowell,	699
Reuben Foster,	701
Leonard D. Carver,	674
Faban E. Warren,	679
G. A. Crawford,	677
Frank B. Hubbard,	678
George B. Howard,	678
Frank B. Philbrick,	679
Appleton A. Plaisted,	679

Constables.

Charles H. Redington,	709
Edward H. Crowell,	709
George F. Healey,	709
Henry G. Tozier,	709
Thomas W. Scribner,	706
Charles Butler,	707
Samuel King, Jr.,	708
F. H. Reed,	670
Paul W. Perry,	669
Reuben A. Call,	661
Edwin E. Hall,	672

George A. Wilson,	672
Albert C. Crockett,	674
Alden F. Lord,	669

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Harrison and Morton, Rep.,	737
Cleveland and Thurman, Dem.,	625

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN.

Seth L. Milliken, Rep., Belfast,	721
Simon S. Brown, Dem., Waterville,	696
Scattering,	10

KENNEBEC COUNTY VOTE.

Seth L. Milliken,	7756
Simon S. Brown,	4882
Scattering,	422

VOTE OF THE DISTRICT.

Seth L. Milliken,	20,558
Simon S. Brown,	14,026

ORGANIZATION OF CITY GOVERNMENT

The first meeting of the new city government was held March 26 at Matthews Hall. Simon S. Brown was elected President of the Board of Aldermen, David Gallert was elected President of the Common Council, and John B. Friel was elected Clerk. The organization and establishment of a system for the consummation of city business proved itself to be a difficult task. Numerous meetings were held, in many instances two or three each week.

Frederick C. Thayer

Owing to a lack of accommodation it was necessary for the Board of Aldermen to meet in one hall and the members of the Common Council to meet in another, however, a large amount of business was transacted during the year.

On April 2, the Chief Engineer of the fire department was authorized to sell the two famous hand fire engines, "Waterville 3" and "Ticonic No. 1."

April 7. Roll of accounts Number One amounted in the aggregate to $1027.

May 31. Aldermen Simon S. Brown and Edgar L. Jones, and Councilmen Frank A. Smith, Jonas P. Gray, James J. Pray, and E. A. Hilton, were chosen a committee to divide the city into seven wards. This was accomplished and adopted by the City Council on June 19.

It is evident, as the following order will show, that the city government had been under the lash of some sharp pointed correspondent and was apparently disturbed at the criticism, "In Board of Aldermen. On motion of Alderman Alden, Ordered that 'D' be hereby requested to lay aside for the present his legitimate business and for which he is paid, and hunt up all the statutes and find as much fault as possible with the present City Government. Also as soon as possible send in a list of names of persons he would like appointed for any positions, also who he would like now employed to be removed. When he has thought of all things for and against, the above having been done free gratis since election, it is ordered that he do now and forever hold his peace.

Read and referred to joint special committee on sewers."

THE WATERVILLE SEAL

On July 10, the city ordinances were passed by the Board of Aldermen, to be engrossed and sent to the lower board for con-

currence. They were passed by the Council July 31, and were approved by Justice Artemas Libby of the Supreme Judicial Court on Aug. 10.

Section one of chapter two of the ordinances provided for a city seal of the following design:

HORSE RAILROAD

May 31. It was ordered that the Mayor and Aldermen Thayer and Brown be a committee to fix the actual location of the horse railroad track from the line of the city to the lower railroad crossing on College Avenue as the same should be agreed upon by the Horse Railroad Company and the committee.

The railroad company commenced operations this year. Horses were used to haul the cars. The company was one of the first to adopt electricity as motive power for street cars, the change being successfully accomplished in 1892. The receipts for transportation for the month of January, 1889 were $553, for the month of June, 1907, $4000.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS

April 24. Alderman Drew from the joint standing committee on street lights reported the following proposition from the Waterville Electric Light and Power Company: "Said company will furnish twenty-six arc lights at ninety dollars per light to burn all night and every night in the year, and to run the oil lamps, forty-five or more, free of charge. Said company further agrees in case the city council should purchase arc or incandescent lights to take the place of oil lamps now on the streets, to run said oil lamps at other points in the city free of expense." The committee recommended the acceptance of the proposal, and on June 19, Mayor Foster was directed to sign a contract for twenty-seven electric lights and $2550 was appropriated for the purpose, to be paid in equal monthly payments.

SEWERS

Simon S. Brown, one of the prime movers in establishing the present admirable sewerage system of the city, was made chairman of a committee to install a modern system of sewers. Jonas P. Gray, George A. Alden and Russell Jones were his associates appointed by the city government. It may be mentioned to the credit of that committee that the brick and pipe sewers erected have never been out of repair and their good judgment in superintending the construction, and originating the plans, provided a system that, although built nearly twenty years ago, is still adequate for the city's need.

$10,000 was appropriated in 1888. 745 feet, 11 inches of brick sewer 27x38; 503 feet, 3 inches, 21x27; and 214 feet, 3 inches of 15 in. pipe; and 1089 feet, 7 inches of 20 in. pipe was laid in 1888. $45,953.50 was appropriated in 1889, 24,132 feet of pipe was laid in addition to numerous manholes and catch basins. $10,000 was appriated in 1890, and 11,354 feet and 10 inches put down. In 1891, 16,157 feet was placed in the various streets. Nearly every

year since the rapid increase in population and building operations, has made additional sewers a necessity. All the work has been carefully done with the result that the city has one of the best systems in the country.

1889

William T. Haines member of the State Senate 1889-1892.

Charles Wentworth, County Commissioner, 1889-1894.
Mr. Wentworth was chairman of board in 1893 and 1894.

Willard M. Dunn, re-appointed postmaster by President Harrison.

WATERVILLE BOARD OF TRADE

From a commercial point of view, there has not been a factor in the history of the city that has done more to forward its interests, and to assist in bringing about the present business success of this busy city than the Waterville Board of Trade. It has not been an honorary body, wasting its energy in dreams of the future, disporting itself at banquets and expending its means for terrapin and wines. It has accomplished results. It has had its banquets and its picnics to be sure, but they did not detract from the object in view, or the purpose for which it was organized, and it is doubtful if the board ever met together, on any occasion at any time, when Waterville's business interests did not receive some material benefit.

It is composed of the business men of the city whose reputation for business integrity is unexcelled, and whose success in their various lines of trade is best demonstrated by an examination of their business homes. The factories and business blocks are models of business structures, and the stores, shops and offices where an ever increasing patronage makes the most modern improvements im-

perative and demands up-to-date business methods, cannot be equaled in Maine.

The board was organized in 1889 and a large amount of its success has been due to a most fortunate selection of its officers who in every instance have worked hard but cheerfully with such enthusiasm and energy that it is not surprising that the business efforts of the community have been crowned with success, and the affairs of the municipality governed carefully and wisely. The first president of the board was Nathaniel Meader, who was Mayor of the city at the time the board was organized; he was succeeded by Moses C. Foster. The other presidents of the board in the order of their election have been Frank Redington, J. Frederick Hill, Warren C. Philbrook, George F. Terry, Harvey D. Eaton, and Horace Purinton, the present incumbent.

The work of the board has been very impartially performed. Every industry has been benefited more or less by its organization, and it has been a factor in securing every new enterprise that has located here since Waterville became a city. There has always existed a friendly feeling between the board of trade and Colby College, and the interests of the college have been carefully guarded and the board has proffered its good offices on several occasions when the college has been in need of financial assistance, and the result has been beneficial to both the college and the city. In municipal affairs it has been the first to approve of the expensive improvements, such as sewers, paving of the streets, electric system, the city building, modern fire department equipment, concrete and granolithic sidewalks, etc., while its disapproval of a wasteful expenditure of public moneys has been as effective as its approval of public benefits.

The board was instrumental in the successful organization of the Central Maine Fair; it has induced large organizations such as the State Grange, and others, to hold their conventions here, and performed many other public services too numerous to mention.

One of its most brilliant accomplishments came during Dr. J. Frederick Hill's administration when it instituted, organized and carried to a successful termination, the great centennial celebration in 1902, the best and most elaborate event of its kind ever held in the State of Maine.

1890

Population, 7107.
Polls, 1872.
Estates, $5,462,795.
Population of Kennebec County, 57,012.
Leonard D. Carver appointed State Librarian in October.
Oliver G. Hall appointed Judge of the Superior Court, Kennebec County.

MUNICIPAL LIGHTING PLANT

On March 1, the city council voted to erect a lighting plant. $10,500 was appropriated for the purpose, and from Sept. 2, 1891, until March 3, 1892, $11,883.43 was expended. Sixty arc lights were placed upon the streets and a contract was made with the Waterville & Fairfield Light and Railway Company to run the dynamos for $1600 per year, to include fifty incandescent lights for city uses. It had cost the city the previous year $4200 for street lighting, so that the result was highly satisfactory to taxpayers. The capacity of the arc lights was 120,000 c. p. which increased the lighting capacity in the city 186 per cent, and the expense to the city was decreased 16 per cent.

PAVING

There are many things in this city that are a source of pride to its inhabitants. One of these is its handsome main street. Mayor Jones in his inaugural address before the city government in 1891 made the recommendation that sufficient money be appro-

priated for the purpose of paving Main street. The members of the city government favored the plan, and ten thousand five hundred and fifty-four dollars was appropriated in that year, and the work commenced. The street was leveled, the sidewalks widened, and the grade raised. The street is now paved along the entire business section. The work was done in the best manner possible, and is a much appreciated municipal improvement, and is in complete accord with the many other benefits the city has obtained through the efforts of its progressive government.

1892

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Cleveland and Stevenson, Dem.,	667
Harrison and Reed, Rep.,	653
Scattering,	26

Warren C. Philbrook appointed Judge of the Municipal Court, March 15.

Gamewell fire alarm system installed in September.

The Hollingsworth & Whitney Company erected their first mill on the Winslow side of the Kennebec River in this year. Over one million dollars was expended.

At a Democratic State convention held at Bangor in 1892, Charles F. Johnson of Waterville was nominated as a candidate for Governor. Hon. William Henry Clifford of Portland was the presiding officer, and the convention was very largely attended. Mr. Johnson personally waged an energetic campaign, speaking in all parts of the State and meeting with an enthusiastic reception everywhere. Lack of combined effort, however, on the part of the party in the whole State made the task an almost hopeless one. Many friends of Mr. Johnson felt at the time that if he had had united support his election to the highest office in the State would

have been certain. Continued and overwhelming defeats in the past, lack of funds, and general discouragement, were the principal causes for the general apathy in the Democratic party. Mr. Johnson's brilliant campaign however, reduced the Republican plurality to the smallest figure for years, and it was especially gratifying to his legion of friends, and a personal tribute to his character and ability, that he received one of the largest votes ever given a Democratic candidate.

VOTE OF THE STATE

Whole vote,	130,262
Henry B. Cleaves, Rep.,	67,900
Charles F. Johnson, Dem.,	55,397
Timothy B. Hussey, Pro.,	3,864
Luther C. Bateman, People's,	2,888
E. F. Knowlton, Union Labor,	201
Scattering,	12
Republican majority,	5,538
Republican plurality,	12,503

VOTE OF THE CITY

Charles F. Johnson,	904
Henry B. Cleaves,	665
Scattering,	26

NO CITY ELECTION

There was no city election held in the city in 1892, owing to a misunderstanding relative to the registration laws. The officers elected in 1891 "held over" during the year.

It appears that different views of the law, which has since been changed so as to make similar conditions impossible, were taken by Mayor Jones and Appleton H. Plaisted, who had been

Charles F. Johnson

appointed chairman of the board of registration by the Governor. Mayor Jones contended that whoever he might appoint could not resign from or decline to serve on the board until the board had met for organization after being officially notified. On the other hand Mr. Plaisted took the ground that when Mayor Jones appointed Ex-Mayor Reuben Foster a member of the board, he then became a member and could decline to accept the office whenever he chose without an official meeting of the board to be called by the chairman, and he considered it the Mayor's duty to appoint his successor upon the receipt of that declination. The result was much discussion, but no election.

Mayor Jones' side of the case and perhaps the best general review of the trouble without delving too deeply into party politics, can be found in the Mayor's inaugural address as follows: "Probably no New England city ever allowed a municipal election to go by default before, and I propose to show you in a few words that the city government of Waterville is not to blame for the present state of affairs. We have performed every legal act required of us to assist the new registration board. There is but one legal way to settle the question, and that is so simple that it could have been done before and can be done now in twenty-four hours. The highest court in our State has decided that my appointments for that board were legal. I notified the chairman officially that I had made the appointments, gave him the names of the appointees and also informed him that the gentlemen so appointed awaited his pleasure.

"Having done everything the law required of me, I could do no more until the chairman called the board together for organization. Then if it appeared that if either or both of my appointees declined to take the oath of office, and be present at such time and place as the chairman should designate, it would be my duty and pleasure to appoint others in their places.

"The best counsel I could procure and all the business methods of banks and corporations assure me that I could not legally appoint

two men for the same place, unless the members appointed refused to attend a meeting of the board to which they had been officially notified. Then the case is simply this—the Mayor has no official knowledge, you have none, that these men will or will not serve until he officially notifies them of a meeting of the board.

"At the time of the decision of the court, the Mayor supposed that he had power to appoint before the board was called together, and consulted several persons about taking the place, in case either or both of the appointees should decline. The fact appeared that the Mayor could have no official knowledge of any such declination until the board was officially called for organization."

Mr. Plaisted's friends claimed that the stand taken by him for the solution of the difficulty was substantiated when Mayor Jones was obliged later to appoint members of the board upon a writ of mandamus issued by the court, the case being prepared at the office of the Attorney General of Maine, and that those appointments were made without calling together of the board of registration, either officially or unofficially, and that no official report was made to the city government that any of the former appointees refused to take the oath of office or had declined to serve.

The election in 1893 was held as usual and the unpleasant incident of 1892 is almost forgotten.

1893

Frank L. Thayer appointed postmaster for the second time by President Cleveland.

1894

First issue of the agricultural paper, Turf, Farm, and Home, printed June 1.

Special meeting of the citizens was called on Sept. 14 to vote on the following question, "Shall the city loan its credit to aid in

the construction of the Waterville and Wiscasset Railroad?"

The following is the result by wards:

WARD	YES	NO
1	32	31
2	24	18
3	46	11
4	44	21
5	53	14
6	58	35
7	21	33
	278	163

Charles F. Johnson renominated at a convention held at Lewiston, by the Democratic party as its candidate for Governor. National politics were in such a condition owing to differences between President Cleveland and some Democratic members of the United States Senate and a serious financial panic, that a campaign upon the issues that were successfully used two years previous was entirely out of the question. Not even a semblance of a fight was made and the Republican candidates were elected by tremendous majorities.

VOTE OF THE STATE

Whole number of votes,	107,776
Henry B. Cleaves, Portland, Rep.,	69,322
Charles F. Johnson, Waterville, Dem.,	30,405
Luther C. Bateman, Auburn, People's,	5,328
Ira G. Hersey, Pro.,	2,721
Republican plurality,	38,917
Republican majority,	30,868

VOTE OF THE CITY

Charles F. Johnson,	637
Henry B. Cleaves,	844
Luther C. Bateman,	27

1895

Colby College celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary.

CONTESTED ELECTION IN WARD ONE

At the annual spring election held March 4 for the city officers in ward one the election was contested. The Republicans had elected Christian Knauff, Mayor, by a plurality of 208 and the members of the city government in wards three, four, and five, while the Democrats had been successful in wards two, six, and seven. Grounds for the contest were occasioned by the ward clerk's construction of the law relative to whether certain defective ballots should or should not be counted. The city record reads as follows:

The vote as returned by the ward clerk is as follows:

For Mayor

Christian Knauff,	141
Chas. A. Hill,	141

Alderman

Levi Bushey,	136
Edward C. Laselle,	146

Councilmen

Frank Williams,	140
Albert Wade,	138

Richard Dunn,	142
Geo. W. Fitzgerald,	143

Board of Education

Martin F. Bartlett,	140
John J. Reid,	142

Warden

J. H. N. Penney,	140
George A. Wilson,	142

Ward Clerk

Edward L. Meader,	140
Edward L. Hall,	142

Constable

Edwin E. Hall,	140
Wilfred Norman,	142

At the Supreme Judicial Court sitting in Kennebec County, March term, the following decision was given. The Court held that there was an error in the returns of the ward clerk of ward one, and that the vote of the different city and ward officers should be as follows:

For Mayor

Christian Knauff,	147
Charles A. Hill,	144

Alderman

Levi Bushey,	142
Edward C. Laselle,	149

Councilmen

Frank Williams,	146
Albert Wade,	144
Richard Dunn,	145
Geo. W. Fitzgerald,	146

Board of Education

Martin F. Bartlett,	146
John J. Reid,	145

Warden

J. H. N. Penney,	146
George A. Wilson,	145

Ward Clerk

Edward L. Meader,	146
Edward L. Hall,	145

Constable

Edwin E. Hall,	146
Wilfred Norman,	145

CHANGE OF WARD LINES

An act providing for the change of ward lines in the city was passed by the Legislature and approved March 21, 1895, being Chapter 211 of the Private Laws of the year 1895. The act provided that a commission be appointed by the Governor to hold a hearing for the purpose of determining the lines of the new wards. The Governor appointed Seth M. Carter of Auburn, Charles M. Moses of Saco, and Isaiah K. Stetson of Bangor as members of the commission. A meeting was held in the municipal court room on

August 12. The move occasioned considerable interest and not a little excitement. The commission attended to their duties, however, and their report was approved by John A. Peters, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, January 13, 1896, as follows:

Bangor, January 13, 1896.

To the City Clerk and Mayor of the City of Waterville:—

Dear Sirs:—By Chapter 211 of the private acts of the Legislature of 1895, it was provided that a commission should be appointed by the Governor to readjust the boundary lines of the wards of the city of Waterville, which commission should examine into the location, size, and population of the several wards as they then existed, and, if by them deemed expedient, should readjust the boundary lines of said wards, having reference in their readjustment, if any such be made, to such a division of the city into wards as its present number of legal voters and their needs may require. The act further requires that a final report of the doings of the commission be made to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State on or before Sept. 1, 1895, and that upon his approval, and not otherwise, the doings of said commission shall become binding and valid.

The commission, appointed by the Governor in pursuance of the terms of the act, after granting certain public hearings and giving due notice thereof, agreed upon a readjustment of the wards of the city, and made a final report of their doings for my approval, presenting the same with accompanying papers to me on some day in August preceding the first day of September last.

At a hearing before me on the question whether the report should or not be approved by me, several objections were presented by persons remonstrating against it.

It was alleged that the act itself was obtained from the Legislature by unfair means.

This objection is easily disposed of by the fact that I am not empowered by the act to approve or disapprove any doings of the Legislature, but only the doings of the commission.

Objections were made at the hearing, though not strongly urged, that the act is unconstitutional as being special to Waterville only, out of all the cities in the State, and depriving her of a power to manage some of her local affairs. I think this proposition untenable. The objection, however, evidently most relied on by the remonstrants, is that, in their view, the alteration of the ward lines made by the commission will give the Republican party, in the election of members of the two boards of the city council, an undue preponderance of power in comparison with its proportion of the whole number of votes usually cast by the two parties in the entire city.

I find that the commissioners made the readjustment after an examination of the several wards as now existing, having reference to such a division of the city into wards as the present number of its voters and their needs require.

And I have no reason to doubt that a different result might have been correctly reached which would be more favorable to the Democratic party than this is. But, after much reflection on the subject, I cannot bring myself to the belief that the Legislature intended to impose upon me, in my official capacity, the responsibility of deciding any question which involves nothing more than party politics. There is no evidence to my mind in the legislative act itself of any such intention. There is nothing indicating that I am required to give to any party a hearing, although I did so, or that I am empowered to take evidence of any kind on any question. Much less is there any indication that I am to institute an inquiry to ascertain what political party may reap the most advantage by the readjustment, or that I shall act upon any such considerations.

On the contrary my opinion is that the object of having the doings of the commission approved by myself is that any irregularity or illegality may as far as possible be excluded from the proceedings, and also that as a matter of form it was supposed to be better that the report should be regularly accepted by the act of some person or tribunal.

Perceiving no objection to the report upon any legal grounds, and none being suggested, in consonance with my judgment of the duty conferred upon me, I have approved the report of the commission, and send it with accompanying papers to the clerk of the City of Waterville that the same may be and remain in the archives of that office for the use and benefit of the city and public.

Very respectfully,

John A. Peters.

1896

First number of the Waterville Evening Mail issued January 29.

Perham S. Heald elected a member of the Maine Senate from Kennebec County.

Andrew L. McFadden elected Sheriff of Kennebec County.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

McKinley and Hobart, Rep.,	946
Bryan and Sewall, Dem.,	427
Palmer and Buckner, Gold Dem.,	13
Bryan and Watson, People's,	55
Scattering,	13

CITY BUILDING

A public meeting was held on May 18 to enable the citizens to express themselves upon the following article: "To see if the voters

of said city will instruct the city council to build a city hall and opera house this season." The meeting was held in the town hall and was largely attended. It was voted, "That the city council be and is hereby instructed by the voters assembled in mass meeting to commence as soon as possible after due deliberation, the construction of a city building, said building to contain rooms and apartments for all city officers, vaults for the city records, rooms for a public library, an assembly hall and an armory for the militia. The ways and means to be determined by the city council. Said building not to cost over $75,000; and that it is the sense of the meeting that the city shall so arrange to build a city building and provide for the paying of it in such a manner and under such contract and conditions that the city shall own it as soon as may be practical, considering the financial condition of the city and the cost of said building."

On June 4 the city government elected a New City Hall Building Commission. Mayor Webb, Alderman William M. Lincoln, Councilman H. R. Dunham, Ex-Mayor Charles F. Johnson, and Dr. Frederick C. Thayer were members chosen and they were instructed to report at an adjourned meeting to be held June 17. On June 17 the committee reported and asked for an extension of time, and again on July 2. On July 21 they made a report favoring the construction of the building. It was voted to sell the old town hall and on Aug. 8 it was voted to proceed with the building.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

Although the Waterville Public Library Association was first organized in March, 1873, it was not until 1906 that it was placed on a basis that has resulted in its present very successful organization. Solyman Heath was president of the association when it was organized in 1873. A small number of books were placed in circulation, but lack of interest caused the decline of that organization and all the books were placed in the rooms of the Women's

Association. For more than a hundred years Waterville had had a library where the public could obtain books, but not until a number of ladies interested themselves was a start made that led to a permanent organization. On February 13, 1906, these ladies met together, chose Mrs. Willard B. Arnold, president, and originated the plans that led to the reorganization of the association. On March 25 a meeting was held and an organization effected. A number of prominent gentlemen interested themselves in the matter which, together with the enthusiasm of the ladies, brought forth ultimate success. Mayor Edmund F. Webb was chosen president of the society, books were purchased, shelves placed in the law office of Harvey D. Eaton, and the public were invited to the use of the library. Mrs. Agnes Johnson was the first librarian. In this manner a start was made that culminated in the present finely equipped library building, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, and a large and ever increasing collection of books for public use, and papers of historical interest.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

On Aug. 6 a Democratic State convention met at the old city hall. A convention had been held previously at Portland, presided over by Charles F. Johnson of Waterville, and nominated Edward B. Winslow of Portland as its candidate for Governor. The Portland convention was held previous to the national convention and had declared for the gold standard. The national convention met a few days later and nominated Bryan and adopted a silver platform. This was not in accord with the views of Mr. Winslow and he withdrew his name which gave the Democrats who favored the silver side of the question an opportunity to nominate a gentleman whose opinion corresponded with those expressed in the Chicago platform. Hon. John Scott of Bath presided at the Waterville convention. Two candidates were placed in nomination, Hon. Melvin P. Frank of Portland and Mayor E. F. Hanson of Belfast, both silver men. Hon. M. P. Frank received the nomination.

A contest arose over the adoption of resolutions favoring the coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. William Henry Clifford of Portland opposed the resolutions, and the convention was in an uproar in a moment. The confusion was so great that Mr. Clifford could not proceed with his speech and not until the "gold men" had withdrawn from the convention and left the hall, was Chairman Scott able to restore order.

After this interruption the business of the convention proceeded smoothly, the "silver Democrats" being in complete control. The usual speeches were made endorsing the nominations, and the convention formally adjourned after being in session about two hours. The feeling of the convention was very bitter and was probably one of the stormiest sessions that any party in Maine ever held.

1897

William T. Haines elected Attorney General of Maine.

Frank K. Shaw appointed Judge of the Municipal Court.

Willard M. Dunn appointed postmaster by President McKinley. Mr. Dunn served as postmaster until July 4, 1906, when he was succeeded by Perham S. Heald. He served his government in this capacity for twenty years in a highly efficient manner, receiving the commendation of the postoffice department on numerous occasions and deserving the compliments of his townsmen which were freely bestowed.

Myrtle street schoolhouse built under the direction of a committee, the members of which were George K. Boutelle, Henry C. Prince, S. F. Merrill, Simon S. Brown, and A. L. Lane. The contract was awarded to Stephen F. Brann. The building was dedicated with appropriate services Dec. 17.

William T. Haines

On March 21 an important mass temperance meeting was held that filled the old city hall to the doors. A petition was circulated and twelve hundred and twenty-seven names secured, requesting Mayor Charles H. Redington to instruct the city officers to enforce the prohibitory law.

CITY BUILDING

On May 7, 1897, at a public meeting the citizens of the city by a vote of five hundred and twenty-six in favor to four hundred and four opposed, expressed themselves in favor of incorporating the City Building Commission and commencing building operations at once. Work was commenced by removing the old town hall from the site of the new building to its present location and excavation was made preparatory to placing the foundation. So much discussion had arisen regarding the advisability of erecting so expensive a building, and the opposition was so strong, that the whole question was in a state of violent agitation and every move towards proceeding with the work was opposed. Those in favor of erecting the building were persistent in their demands that the work be pushed to completion, regardless of all opposition, and the condition of affairs arrived to a point where there were two parties of about equal strength, numerically, one favoring immediate building and the other claiming a conservative position that undue haste was not required and that the city resources should not be taxed too heavily. Affairs soon came to a point, however, that to prevent what the opposition pleased to call extravagance, some decided action was necessary and in order to carry their point, the Supreme Court was appealed to and an injunction granted restraining the city from proceeding further on the grounds that the legal debt limit would be exceeded. This settled the question for a while and the operations were immediately stopped and the affairs were allowed to assume their own course, and it was not until 1901 that any further action was taken.

1898

Andrew L. McFadden re-elected sheriff.

Perham S. Heald re-elected to a seat in the Maine Senate.

THE SPANISH WAR

The city was not called upon to raise funds for war expenses and as a municipality did not take any part in the proceedings. The wave of patriotism that swept over the country did not pass the individual however. Co. H, 2nd Regiment, N. G. S. M., Capt. Shurtleff commanding, responded, with a full quota of men, to the Governor's call for the 1st and 2nd regiments to go into camp at Augusta. They left the city on May 2 and were given a rousing send-off by the people. The streets were decorated, business suspended and the company was escorted to the railroad station by the Grand Army veterans, secret societies, Colby College students and a body of citizens. Patriotic addresses were made by prominent citizens. The services of the company as a body were not required and they returned to the city after a short sojourn at camp. A large number of the company enlisted in the First Maine Infantry that went to Chickamauga, and in the First Maine Heavy Artillery that were on duty at Savannah, Ga., and Havana. After completing the duties required a number of men re-enlisted for service in the Philippine Islands, most of whom were mustered into the 43rd U. S. Infantry where all saw active service and participated in numerous engagements.

1899

William T. Haines re-elected Attorney General of Maine.

Name of Colby University changed to Colby College.

KENNEBEC WAEER DISTRICT

At a public meeting held April 1, by a vote of three hundred and fifty-five in favor to ten opposed, the city voted to approve

an act of the Legislature, entitled, "An act to incorporate the Kennebec Water District." The act had been approved by the Governor on March 17.

This was the first public move towards the erection and completion of the city's present splendid million dollar water plant. The plan was originated and carried to a successful completion principally through the efforts of one of the city's most respected citizens, Harvey D. Eaton. Mr. Eaton worked early and late in his efforts to secure for the city the permission to carry the pure water of China Lake into its homes. He promulgated the charter, originated the idea of a water district, secured the necessary legislation to warrant its success, and finding that owing to the new class of corporation he had organized that it was necessary to have laws provided so that savings institutions might legally invest their funds in water district bonds, he went ahead and was instrumental in not only obtaining the needed legislation in Maine but in Massachusetts as well. He bought the pipe, was in continuous consultation with engineers, secured contracts, inspected the work, guarded the district's interests everywhere, and finally sold the district bonds at a successful figure. Mr. Eaton was not all alone, however, in contributing to the success of the plant. Under the terms of the charter the City of Waterville was to appoint two members of a board of trustees, the town of Fairfield two, and the County Commissioners one. Waterville appointed Frederick C. Thayer and Walter S. Wyman, Fairfield appointed Stephen A. Nye and Virgil R. Connor, the County Commissioners appointed Ira E. Getchell of Winslow. The first meeting of the board was held April 13, 1899. Frederick C. Thayer was elected president, George K. Boutelle, clerk, and Harvey D. Eaton, counsel. Mr. Connor was elected as a member of the board for one year, Mr. Wyman for two years, Mr. Getchell for three years, Mr. Nye for four years and Dr. Thayer for five years. All these gentlemen were untiring in their labors to secure the successful introduction of pure water for the district's needs and purposes.

The district is composed of Waterville, the village of Fairfield, and the towns of Winslow and Benton. The board of trustees for 1907 are Frederick C. Thayer, Stephen A. Nye, Virgil R. Connor, George L. Learned and Charles E. Warren.

The cost of acquisition of the old plant from the Maine Water Co. was $556,814.52. The total cost of the plant, property, and franchise April 30, 1906, $931,779.53.

FINANCIAL TABLE

Cost of acquisition,		$556,814 52
Betterments.		
Building, and Fixtures,	$ 523 75	
Dams, Hydrants, etc.,	1,173 60	
Steam Plant,	39 35	
Station, Machinery, etc.,	2,092 03	
Street Mains,	102,464 36	
City Hydrants,	1,036 01	
Meters,	163 13	
New Sewers,	571 03	
New Supply,	267,408 43	
Total betterments,		375,471 69
Total,		$932,286 21
Deductions,		506 68
		$931,779 53

1900

Population, 9477.
Polls, 2414.
Estates, $5,657,198.
Population Kennebec County, 59,117

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

McKinley and Roosevelt, Rep.,	870
Bryan and Stevenson, Dem.,	558
Scattering,	37

Andrew L. McFadden elected sheriff of Kennebec County for the third term.

1901

Frederick E. Boothhby elected mayor of Portland.

William T. Haines a member of the Governor's Council. Mr. Haines occupied this position until the election of his successor in 1905.

On August 4 the corner stone of the new city hall was laid. The services were conducted by the Masonic bodies.

On Sept. 19 memorial services were held at Monument Park, commemorating the death of President McKinley. Business was suspended and a large concourse of people attended the ceremonies. Hon. Charles F. Johnson presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. G. Pettengill. Addresses were made by President Charles L. White of Colby College, Rev. Edward L. Marsh, and Rev. Father Charland. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Pepper.

CITY BUILDING

The time having arrived when the financial condition of the city would permit the building of a city hall, a public meeting was called and the members of the city government were authorized

and instructed to proceed with the building. A public building committee, composed of members of the city government, was appointed as follows: Gedeon Picher, E. C. Wardwell, H. R. Mitchell, and E. E. Decker. Plans were immediately made whereby the work was commenced. The contract was awarded to Horace Purinton & Co.; George D. Adams was the architect. The building was completed in 1902 and dedicated at the centennial celebration. The building committee for 1902 was Mayor Blaisdell, Aldermen E. C. Wardwell and George L. Learned, Councilmen James Greaney, William King and Leslie P. Loud.

The building is of brick with sandstone and granite trimmings, is nicely located facing a beautiful little park, its style of architecture is very pleasing and the whole is a source of justifiable pride. It contains offices for all the officers of the various city departments, and an opera house with a seating capacity of eleven hundred and ninety-four. The opera house is nicely appointed and splendidly arranged which adds considerable to the pleasure of its patrons. Mr. Cornelius B. Kelleher is the present manager of the opera house and is furnishing a fine line of entertainments, which are well attended and highly appreciated.

1902

Frederick E. Boothby re-elected mayor of Portland.

The Legislature in making a new apportionment and redistricting the representative classes of the State increased Waterville's representation in the House of Representatives to two.

THE CARNEGIE GIFT

Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire philanthropist, presented the city with a gift of twenty thousand dollars to be used for the erection of a building for the use of a free public library. He imposed conditions, that he has made in all similar bequests, that

the city should provide a suitable site and appropriate a sum each year for the uses of the library, equal to one-tenth of the amount presented. The city council accepted the gift with the provision that they should appropriate two thousand dollars each year. A site was secured, a parcel of land taken by right of public domain from the Noyes estate on Elm street for which the commission allowed the estate the sum of thirty-three hundred dollars. Plans were made to build as soon as arrangements could be made and the contract was let to Horace Purinton & Co., a Waterville contracting firm.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

June 22, 23, 24, 1902, Waterville celebrated its one hundredth birthday with an elaborately planned and successful three days' celebration. Fine weather contributed towards the pleasure of the occasion and the largest gathering of people that ever congregated in the city was present. The railroads sold twenty thousand tickets to Waterville during the three days, and it has been estimated that at least five thousand people arrived in the city by other means of transportation, making a total of twenty-five thousand people to be entertained and provided for in addition to the home population. This great task was nicely accomplished and the throng of visitors returned to their homes enthusiastic in their praises of the hospitality of the city and its people, and happy in the thoughts of the pleasures they had participated in and the beautiful and inspiring scenes they had witnessed.

The people of the city took up the matter of the celebration several years before the event and it was an object of discussion and pleasant anticipation for some time, but it remained for the board of trade to start the movement.

At a meeting of the board held in September, 1901, arrangements were made for calling a public meeting Oct. 9 for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiment of the citizens in regard to how

and when the city's anniversary should be celebrated. Simon S. Brown called the meeting to order. Frederick C. Thayer was elected chairman and Fred W. Clair, secretary. The result of the meeting was the appointment of a committee of one hundred to arrange for the celebration. Oct. 18 the Committee of One Hundred met at the Ware Parlors and organized as follows: Chairman, Frederick C. Thayer; Secretary, Fred W. Clair; Treasurer, F. A. Knauff; Executive Committee, Frederick C. Thayer, Fred W. Clair, F. A. Knauff, Mayor Martin Blaisdell, William T. Haines, Warren C. Philbrook, Simon S. Brown, Frank Redington, Edgar L. Jones, George F. Davies, Edwin C. Whittemore, Bert P. Wells, Henry E. Judkins, E. L. Marsh, Carroll W. Abbott, J. Frederick Hill, Willard M. Dunn, E. R. Drummond, E. C. Wardwell, Elwood T. Wyman, R. W. Dunn. Sub committees were appointed to arrange for the minor details. Numerous meetings were held by the various committees and the programme and all the incidentals necessary to have it successfully carried out were carefully planned.

In the meantime the committee appointed for that purpose reported that the dates decided upon for the celebration were Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, June 22, 23, and 24. The finance committee was instructed to raise five thousand dollars and the city appropriated twenty-five hundred dollars.

The celebration commenced on Sunday with religious services in all the churches. Monday the 23rd, Waterville's birthday, the programme opened with a salute of a hundred guns, and the programme for the day included among many other things the dedication of the new city building, and a splendid oration by Warren C. Philbrook. A brilliant reception was held in the new opera house in the evening which was attended by Governor and Mrs. John F. Hill. Hundreds of former citizens of the city passed before the receiving line in which Mayor Blaisdell held the post of honor. Gov. Hill was on his right and many of the most prominent citizens and their ladies assisted the Mayor in the most pleasing

Fred W. Clair

duties of extending a glad welcome to the many sons and daughters of Waterville who lived abroad, and exchanging congratulations with the folks at home.

The real gala day of the celebration was Tuesday the 24th. The city was profusely decorated, it seemed as if everyone tried to outdo his neighbor in the number of flags or yards of bunting that he could display upon his residence or on his place of business. The crowning feature of the day, in fact of the whole three, was the great parade that started at 10 A. M. Dr. Frederick C. Thayer was Chief Marshal and to him should be given the credit of organizing and starting on the exact minute advertised one of the most elaborate, costly and beautiful local parades that could be organized anywhere. Dr. Thayer carefully arranged the entire affair and his plans were so nicely adjusted that it was not possible for it to be otherwise than the huge success that it was.

The Chief Marshal was assisted by Dana P. Foster, Adjutant and Chief of Staff, and the following aids: Dr. A. Joly, Lowell G. Salisbury, Ernest E. Decker, Cyrus W. Davis, Horatio D. Bates, J. Frederick Hill, Luther G. Bunker, George S. Dolloff, Howard B. Snell, George H. Grondin, Elwood T. Wyman, Hascall S. Hall, and E. E. Goodwin.

The parade was in five divisions and was thirty-eight minutes in passing a given point, there were four bands, thirty-five men on horseback, five hundred and ninety-four men on foot, twenty-two carriages, and ninety-five floats in line.

It would be digressing too much to record all the features of the parade, but although not exactly municipal history and certainly not political history, it seems fitting to mention a special feature that appeared in the third division of the parade. The famous stallion, Nelson, 2.09, champion trotting stallion of the world to a high wheeled sulky, born and bred in Waterville, was driven by his equally famous owner, C. Horace Nelson. The good

old horse whose trotting victories have carried the names of his owner and the city of his birth to all parts of the country, was certainly entitled to a prominent position in the line, and right well did he deserve the applause he received on every hand.

The historical part of the programme was in charge of a literary committee of which Rev. Edwin C. Whittemore was chairman. Their part of the celebration was carefully arranged and successful in every detail. In addition to the numerous exercises that were superintended by the committee, they prepared a "centennial history," which has proved to be one of the finest local histories published. It covers a large field and although quite hastily prepared is a marvel of correctness and a lasting credit to all who assisted in its production. Rev. Edwin C. Whittemore was the editor-in-chief. The associate editors were Arthur J. Roberts, Franklin W. Johnson, Mrs. Martha Baker Dunn, Mrs. Estelle Foster Eaton, and Horatio D. Bates. The earlier history was prepared by the editor-in-chief and he was assisted in securing his data by all the associate editors; he also makes special mention of the labors performed by Rev. A. L. Lane, and others.

The chapters are beautifully written, the dates are correct, and all show that great care had been exercised in obtaining the information required. Numerous chapters, written by the associate editors and others, giving the history of churches, organizations, and members of the bar, and a varied assortment of historical subjects, including an admirable military history by General I. S. Bangs, are all very pleasantly produced and a credit to the contributors.

1903

The Waterville & Oakland Street Railway Co., commenced running their cars between Waterville and Oakland on July 3.

SOUTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL BUILDING

At a meeting of the city government Mayor Cyrus W. Davis, Aldermen Charles H. Barton, and Walter E. Reid, and Councilmen Geo. A. Priest, Augustus Marshall and Matthew S. Goodrich, on the part of the city government and Adelbert L. Rose, Carroll W. Abbott and Parker W. Hannaford on the part of the school board, were chosen a building committee to superintend the erection and provide the site for a new school building to be erected in the southern part of the city to be known as the South Grammar School Building. The committee held its first meeting on June 10 and organized with Mayor Davis as chairman and Elwood T. Wyman, superintendent of schools, secretary. W. M. Butterfield was chosen as the architect and arrangements were made for the immediate commencement of the construction. The contract was awarded to the Proctor & Bowie Co. and work commenced. The building was completed late in the fall of 1904, and was occupied for the first time Monday, January 16, 1905. The building was of brick, two stories high, containing ten rooms and equipped with modern heating, ventilating, and school apparatus. Following is a table showing the cost in detail:

Building contract,	$17,997 00
Land purchased,	2,800 00
Extras on building,	1,238 58
Plumbing contract,	1,407 78
Heating and ventilating,	5,279 00
Painting,	394 52
Asphalt walks,	1,394 54
Basement work, etc.,	337 95
Wiring, fixtures, etc.,	940 72
Furnishings, desks, etc.,	2,700 40
Insurance,	67 50
	$36,110 83

Sale of Summer and Redington St. lots,	3,270 75
	$32,840 08

1904

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Roosevelt and Fairbanks, Rep.,	915
Parker and Davis, Dem.,	543
Scattering,	33

Edgar L. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

Charles F. Johnson, delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis.

Central Maine Fair Association officially opened its first annual exhibition on Sept. 20 at 10 o'clock A. M. The president of the association was Edward P. Mayo, secretary, Elmer E. Smith, treasurer, C. Guy Hume.

The first issue of the Waterville Morning Sentinel published on March 3.

Fred W. Clair, candidate of the Democratic party for county attorney of Kennebec County.

The corner stone of the Carnegie Library building was laid with appropriate ceremonies on June 8, 1904.

GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION

At a Democratic State convention held at City Hall on July 14, 1904, Cyrus W. Davis was nominated a candidate of the party for Governor of Maine. Up to the eve of the convention it had been generally understood that the nomination would be given to Hon. Samuel W. Gould of Skowhegan, the nominee of the party

Cyrus W. Davis

in 1902 and Mr. Davis had heartily supported the candidacy of Mr. Gould, but the delegates to the convention insisted on nominating the Waterville gentleman. Mr. Gould did not withdraw from the contest, but the demands of the delegates were so persistent that Mr. Davis could not do otherwise than accept the nomination which was tendered with a burst of enthusiasm unknown in Democratic conventions for years. The nomination was made unanimous upon motion of Mr. Gould in an excellent and gracious speech. Mr. Davis was the presiding officer of the convention and performed the duties up to the moment of the nominating speeches, when it became so apparent that he would be nominated by a large majority on the first ballot, that he yielded the gavel to Hon. Simon S. Brown of Waterville, who performed the duties in his usual able manner until the convention adjourned.

Mr. Davis made an excellent campaign. He made numerous speeches discussing State issues almost entirely, and was favorably received wherever he appeared.

Vote of the State:	
Whole number of votes,	131,512
William T. Cobb, Rockland, Rep.,	76,962
Cyrus W. Davis, Waterville, Dem.,	50,146
Nathan F. Woodbury, Auburn, Pro.,	2,788
Wilbur G. Hapgood, Socialist,	1,590
Scattering,	26
Republican plurality,	26,816
Republican majority,	22,412
Vote of Kennebec County:	
William T. Cobb,	6,857
Cyrus W. Davis,	4,902
Vote of the City:	
Cyrus W. Davis,	1,089
William T. Cobb,	1,046
Scattering,	12

1905

Dr. A. Joly appointed a member of the State Board of Veterinary Examiners by Governor Cobb.

Carnegie Library building dedicated on May 12. The building is a notable addition to the city's public institutions. It is built of brick with granite trimmings of unique design, and splendidly located. The library itself is in a flourishing condition, its reading rooms are nicely lighted and conveniently arranged, and large numbers of people take advantage of the privilege offered. Their wants are carefully attended to by the efficient and genial librarians, and the public is appreciating the efforts of the association in their endeavor to make the rooms not only a source of pleasure to its patrons, but an institution of learning for the masses, and they welcome everyone to the full use of all the resources at their command. Miss Mary Ellen Caswell is librarian, and Miss Jennie M. Smith, assistant librarian. They are ably assisted in their duties by Philip J. Brown, who has full charge of the building.

LOCKWOOD COMPANY TAXES

At a public meeting held at the armory, April 19, 1905, the citizens, by a vote of 162 in favor to 140 opposed, voted favorably upon the following question: "Will the voters of Waterville instruct the assessors to put a valuation upon the property of the Lockwood Company so that the total tax upon the same shall be commensurate with the changed conditions of cotton manufacturing in the North as compared with manufacturing in the South." The following resolution was adopted:

"Voted, That it is the sense of this meeting of the duly qualified voters of the city of Waterville, legally called and held in accordance with the charter of said city, that for each year for ten years next hereafter commencing with the year 1905 a tax not

exceeding fifteen thousand dollars for Municipal, County and State taxes, be raised upon all real estate and personal property in the city of Waterville, belonging to the Lockwood Company, and that the assessors of said city be, and are hereby directed to comply with this vote, each year during said period, either by a decrease in the valuation for 1904 of the property of said company, or by an abatement of so much of any tax in excess of said sum of fifteen thousand dollars as may be assessed upon said property."

May 3. Special meeting, "To see if the city will rescind the vote passed on the 19th of April, 1905, relating to the taxation of the Lockwood Company."

In favor of rescinding,	374
Opposed to rescinding,	387

May 17. Special meeting. Vote by wards. "To see if the city will rescind the vote passed on the 19th of April, 1905, relating to the taxation of the Lockwood Company."

WARD	YES	NO
1	158	0
2	120	1
3	93	0
4	82	0
5	136	0
6	90	2
7	75	0
	754	3

In the last meeting those who favored the resolutions of April 19, did not take part in the proceedings.

1906

Warren C. Philbrook appointed Assistant Attorney General of Maine.

Edgar L. Jones, chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

Perham S. Heald appointed postmaster by President Roosevelt. He assumed his duties on July 4.

The new South Grammar School building was burned on the night of March 9. The cause of the fire was undetermined, but was supposed to have been caused by electric wires which had been made defective, owing to the severe storm that was raging.

SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE

On the evening of April 20, a mass meeting of the citizens was called by Mayor Edgar L. Jones, for the purpose of ascertaining what steps should be taken toward the relief of the sufferers occasioned by an earthquake at San Francisco, April 18. The meeting was largely attended. President Charles Lincoln White of Colby College presided. Remarks were made by many citizens and it was voted that a committee be appointed to solicit subscriptions for the purpose. Mayor Edgar L. Jones, Mr. Everett R. Drummond, cashier of the Waterville Savings Bank and Dr. J. Frederick Hill were appointed as the committee. They commenced their solicitations, which were hardly necessary, however, with the result that a large sum was collected and forwarded to the proper authorities.

REBUILDING OF SOUTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL

On March 12, in accordance with a recommendation in the Mayor's inaugural address, the city council passed an order, "That a committee of five be raised to take charge of the building of the proposed new schoolhouse to take the place of the one recently burned, said committee to consist of the following: The Mayor, Alderman Brown, two persons selected by the Board of Education and George Fred Terry." The board of education chose as its

representatives, Parker W. Hannaford and Harry Belliveau. This committee held its first meeting and organized by the choice of Mayor Jones as chairman, and Dennis E. Bowman, secretary. Mr. W. M. Butterfield, an architect of Manchester, N. H., who had drawn the plans of the building burned, was requested to prepare plans similar to the plans of the former building in essential features. Changes were made on the plans that added four feet to the height of the building which improves the architectural effect and the whole interior was greatly beautified by the character of the finish. The general oversight of the work was placed in the hands of Mr. Butterfield and Augustus Marshall was employed as inspector. The following tabulation shows the cost of the building:

H. T. Winters, building contract,	$22,060 00
Willey & Calhoun, heating and ventilating,	3,220 00
A. L. Franks, electrical contract,	1,442 00
Gedeon Picher, plumbing contract,	1,069 00
Extras,	149 91
Architect and Inspector,	1,974 00
Furnishings, desks, chairs, etc.,	2,448 76
Fuel,	142 65
Insurance,	300 00
Cleaning,	58 50
Miscellaneous, including labor for removing debris,	1,629 62
Total,	$34,494 44

GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION

At a Democratic convention held at Bangor June 20, Cyrus W. Davis was nominated as its candidate for Governor. Frederick W. Plaisted of Augusta was the presiding officer of the convention which was very largely attended and very enthusiastic. Mr. Davis was the only candidate for the nomination and no other name was presented. Every delegate present was enthusiastic in

his support and his nomination was not only made unanimous by the delegates to the convention, but was seconded by the entire Democratic party in Maine. Mr. Davis made a brilliant campaign, discussing State issues entirely and presenting a mass of detail which required much care. His eloquence and his ability as a campaign speaker surprised even his most intimate friends, while his pleasing personality together with his effective presentation of the issues of the campaign made him votes and friends. Mr. Davis is very popular in his home city. Republican and Democrat alike respect his political opinions, confide in his business ability, vie with each other in expressing their good will, and cherish his friendship.

Mr. Davis succeeded in reducing the Republican plurality to less than eighty-one hundred votes. He carried all the large cities in Maine and the counties of Kennebec, Knox, Androscoggin, and Cumberland.

The vote of the State was as follows:

William T. Cobb, Rep.,	69,427
Cyrus W. Davis, Dem.,	61,362
Henry Woodward, Pro.,	1,133
Charles L. Fox, Socialist,	1,551
Cyrus Davis, Dem.,	1
Scattering,	26

Vote in Kennebec County:

Cyrus W. Davis, Dem.,	6,136
William T. Cobb, Rep.,	5,994

Vote in the city:

Cyrus W. Davis, Dem.,	1,258
William T. Cobb, Rep.,	750
Scattering,	24

1907

Waterville Evening Sentinel started publication on June 22 and suspended Aug. 3.

Waterville Evening Mail suspended publication June 18. The Mail commenced its daily evening issues January 29, 1896.

Hon. William J. Bryan visited Waterville on May 1, and delivered a lecture at the opera house under the auspices of a committee having charge of a lecture course at Colby College. He was entertained at the "Gerald" at Fairfield by prominent citizens and by the Elks in this city. The subject of his address was "The Value of an Ideal."

CENSUS

At the annual meeting of the Waterville Board of Trade it was voted that a census of the population of the city be taken in connection with the annual school census taken by the Board of Education.

Eleven thousand five hundred and fifty-five people were found in addition to a considerable number of Armenians, Greeks, and Syrians, an accurate count of whom it was difficult to obtain. Enough were counted, however, to make the total population of the city slightly in excess of twelve thousand.

With the towns of Oakland, Benton, Fairfield, Winslow, China, Vassalboro, and the village of Shawmut connected by trolley it makes Waterville the immediate business center for more than twenty-five thousand people.

ST. JOHN'S DAY

One of the most successful celebrations in the history of the city was that of June 24, 25 and 26, conducted by the Catholic societies in the celebration of St. John's Day. Elaborate and

carefully prepared plans were made and executed in a brilliant manner. Delegates were present from all the various Maine societies, and during the first two days of the event many important business meetings were held, together with banquets and delightful pleasure gatherings. The great parade of the twenty-sixth was one of the finest ever witnessed in Central Maine, and probably more people were in line than in any parade ever held in Maine on a similar occasion. The committee in charge of the affairs were untiring in their efforts, which contributed much towards making the occasion the huge success that it proved to be.

1908

William I. Sterling, candidate of the Prohibition party for member of Congress.

July 3. Cars of the Lewiston, Augusta and Waterville Railway Company commenced their regular schedule between Winslow and the villages of North and East Vassalboro.

On July 7, Edgar L. Jones was elected a member of the Democratic National Committee by the delegates from the State of Maine to the Democratic National Convention at Denver, Colorado. Mr. Jones was a delegate to the convention from the Third Congressional District.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT BANGOR

At the Republican State Convention held at Bangor on June 30, William T. Haines was defeated for candidate for Governor.

A spirited campaign between Mr. Haines and Bert M. Fernald of Poland had been waged resulting in the success of the latter candidate. The delegates of the caucuses in the various cities and towns had in the majority of the cases received instructions as to whom they should cast their ballots for. These being tabulated

by the various newspapers had foretold the result of the contest before the date of the convention arrived. Although Mr. Haines had a large following in the convention among the delegates he decided, after carefully looking over the ground, to withdraw in the interest of party harmony. After having had his name presented in a brilliant nomination speech by Hon. Herbert M. Heath of Augusta, he obtained the permission of the convention to address them for a few moments, and in a characteristic speech he withdrew his name, and the opposing candidate received the nomination by acclamation.

Waterville Republicans loyally supported Mr. Haines' candidacy during the entire campaign and were enthusiastic in their endeavors to secure for him the nomination.

Republican and Democrat alike regretted the result of the convention and were sorry that the Republicans of Maine did not at this time decide to confer the coveted honor upon him, but everyone realizes the uncertainty of politics, and took their disappointment philosophically.

Mr. Haines is very prominently connected with Waterville affairs and has the respect and friendship of the entire community. He has been very successful in his business affairs, both legally and commercially, and his efforts in promoting the best interests of his city are well known and widely appreciated.

COUNTY ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 14

Waterville was represented on the county ticket by five candidates for county offices.

On the Republican ticket Colby Getchell was the candidate for Sheriff and Harold E. Cook, for Judge of Probate.

On the Democratic ticket, Charles F. Johnson was a candidate for Senator and Mark J. Bartlett candidate for Clerk of Courts.

The Democratic County Convention nominated the late Simon S. Brown as the party candidate for Judge of Probate. A vacancy on the ticket was caused by the death of Mr. Brown, which necessitated the choosing of a new candidate by the Democratic County Committee. Norman K. Fuller was selected.

Colby Getchell was elected Sheriff and Harold E. Cook was elected Judge of Probate. The three Democratic candidates were defeated.

Following is the vote of the city and county:

FOR SHERIFF

City

Colby Getchell, Rep.,	936
Frederick W. Plaisted, Dem.,	1114

County

Colby Getchell, Rep.,	6893
Frederick W. Plaisted, Dem.,	6023

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE

City

Harold E. Cook, Rep.,	928
Norman K. Fuller, Dem.,	1160

County

Harold E. Cook, Rep.,	7209
Norman K. Fuller, Dem.,	5877

FOR SENATOR

City

Charles F. Johnson, Dem.,	1163
George E. Macomber, Rep.,	892

County

Charles F. Johnson, Dem.,	5909
George E. Macomber, Rep.,	7029

FOR CLERK OF COURTS

City

Mark J. Bartlett, Dem.,	1167
Chas. W. Jones, Rep.,	904

County

Mark J. Bartlett, Dem.,	5862
Charles W. Jones, Rep.,	7111

MUNICIPAL PROPERTY LIST

While this list is not a complete schedule of the city's property, it contains the more important items, and the valuations set, though approximate, are believed to be, on the whole, conservative estimates.

Almshouse, land and buildings,	$ 6,500 00	
Personal Property,	500 00	
		$7,000 00
Carnegie library, land and buildings,	$32,500 00	
City Building,	90,000 00	
Furnishings,	8,000 00	
Armory,	3,000 00	
Land,	10,500 00	
		$144,000 00
Fire Department, land and buildings,	$11,000 00	
Equipment,	9,600 00	
Three one-horse sprinklers,	700 00	
		$21,300 00

Pine Grove Cemetery assets, securities outside of trust fund, and land unused	$4,400 00	
Mortuary Chapel,	5,300 00	
		$9,700 00
Schools:		
High School, land, buildings and furnishings,	$ 8,400 00	
Myrtle Street, land, buildings and furnishings,	15,000 00	
Brook Street, land, buildings and furnishings,	3,000 00	
North Grammar, land, buildings and furnishings,	25,000 00	
Western Avenue, land, buildings and furnishings,	4,000 00	
South Grammar, land, buildings and furnishings,	40,000 00	
South Primary, land, buildings and furnishings,	3,500 00	
Old South Primary,	1,000 00	
Webb School,	100 00	
		$100,000 00
One Adding Machine,	$375 00	
		$375 00
Street Department, land and buildings,	$4,500 00	
Other Property,	3,000 00	
		$7,500 00

CHRONOLOGY

Street Lights, equipment,	$10,000 00	
		$10,000 00
Other Real Estate,	$1,000 00	
		$1,000 00
Total,		$300,875 00
Municipal Debt,		$287,473 47

BALANCE SHEET

Liabilities

Bonded debt,	$285,000 00
Interest Bearing Notes,	30,400 00
High School, balance undrawn,	14 76
Hayden Brook Sewer, balance undrawn,	1,223 65
J. Stinson, Treasurer, 1904,	10 00
	$316,648 41

Resources

Tax Titles,	$ 1,331 80
N. K. Fuller, Treasurer,	5,015 64
N. K. Fuller, Collector, 1906,	3,377 93
N. K. Fuller, Collector, 1907,	18,776 41
Liquor Agency, stock on hand,	473 19
F. A. Lincoln, Collector, 1894,	199 97
	$29,174 94
Net Debt, Feb. 1, 1908,	$287,473 47
	$316,648 41

FINANCIAL TABLE

Year.	Valuation.	Debt.
1888		$ 67,524 43
1889	$3,626,263	81,696 51
1890	3,867,376	125,696 40
1891	3,910,101	146,566 92
1892	4,458,647	198,146 84
1893	4,575,678	200,879 44
1894	4,687,350	202,336 32
1895		201,563 12
1896	4,712,390	213,968 84
1897	4,710,774	221,641 67
1898	4,846,020	219,046 71
1899	4,912,865	225,159 39
1900	4,902,767	225,013 72
1901	4,961,812	221,537 83
1902	5,083,332	220,209 42
1903	5,219,163	258,754 49
1904	5,290,480	263,037 81
1905	5,353,750	275,195 93
1906	5,397,328	264,337 29
1907	5,887,135	287,286 10
1908	6,207,711	287,473 47

The above figures are those representing the amounts at the beginning of each municipal year. The valuation of the city taken since the inauguration of the present city government is given as $6,210,733.00.

List of Officers

GOVERNORS SINCE THE FIRST SETTLEMENT

Appointed by the King under Second Charter.

1753-1755	William Shirley.
1756	Spencer Phips, Acting.
1757-1759	Thomas Pownal.
1760-1768	Sir Francis Bernard, Bart.
1769-1773	Thomas Hutchinson.
1774	Thomas Gage.

Until the Constitution.

1774, Oct.,	A Provincial Congress.
1775-1779	The Council.

Under the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

1780-1784	John Hancock.
1785-1786	James Bowdoin.
1787-1793	John Hancock.
1794-1796	Samuel Adams.
1797-1799	Increase Sumner.
1800-1806	Caleb Strong.
1807-1808	James Sullivan.
1809	Christopher Gore.
1810-1811	Elbridge Gerry.
1812-1815	Caleb Strong.
1816-1820	John Brooks.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF MAINE

1820	William King	Bath
1821	William D. Williamson, Acting	Bangor
1821	Benjamin Ames, Acting	Bath
1822	Albion K. Parris	Paris
1827	Enoch Lincoln	Portland
1829	Nathan Cutler, Acting	Farmington
1830	Jonathan G. Hunton	Readfield
1831	Samuel E. Smith	Wiscasset
1834	Robert P. Dunlap	Brunswick
1838	Edward Kent	Bangor
1839	John Fairfield	Saco
1841	Edward Kent	Bangor
1842	John Fairfield	Saco
1843	Edward Kavanagh, Acting	Damariscotta
1844	Hugh J. Anderson	Belfast
1847	John W. Dana	Fryeburg
1850	John Hubbard	Hallowell
1853	William G. Crosby	Belfast
1855	Anson P. Merrill	Readfield
1856	Samuel Wells	Portland
1857	Hannibal Hamlin	Hampden
1857	Joseph H. Williams, Acting	Augusta
1858	Lot M. Morrill	Augusta
1861	Israel Washburn, Jr.	Orono
1863	Abner Coburn	Skowhegan
1864	Samuel Cony	Augusta
1867	Joshua L. Chamberlain	Brunswick
1871	Sidney Perham	Paris
1874	Nelson Dingley, Jr.	Lewiston
1876	Seldon Conner	Augusta
1879	Alonzo Garcelon	Lewiston
1880	Daniel F. Davis	Corinth
1881	Harris M. Plaisted	Bangor

Warren C. Philbrook

1883	Frederick Robie	Gorham
1887	Joseph R. Bodwell	Hallowell
1887	Sebastian S. Marble, Acting	Waldoboro
1889	Edwin C. Burleigh	Bangor
1893	Henry B. Cleaves	Portland
1897	Llewellyn Powers	Houlton
1901	John F. Hill	Augusta
1905	William T. Cobb	Rockland

LIST OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

Appointed by the King under the Second Charter.

1754-1757	Spencer Phips
1758-1769	Thomas Hutchinson.
1771-1773	Andrew Oliver.
1774	Thomas Oliver.

Elected under the Constitution.

1780-1787	Thomas Cushing.
1788	Benjamin Lincoln.
1789-1793	Samuel Adams.
1794-1799	Moses Gill.
1800-1801	Samuel Phillips.
1802-1806	Edward H. Robbins.
1807-1808	Levi Lincoln.
1809	David Cobb.
1810-1811	William Gray.
1812-1820	William Phillips.

MODERATORS AND DATES OF ANNUAL TOWN MEETINGS FROM THE INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF WINSLOW—1771-1802

May 23, 1771, Timothy Heald; Sept. 17, 1771, Ezekiel Pattee; March 2, 1772, John Tozer; March 8, 1773, Ezekiel Pattee; March 7, 1774, Ezekiel Pattee; March 13, 1775, Ezekiel Pattee; March 4, 1776, Jonah Crosby; March 3, 1777, Ezekiel Pattee;

March 14, 1778, Timothy Heald, Sr.; March 5, 1779, John McKechnie; March 6, 1780, Ezekiel Pattee; March 5, 1781, Nathaniel Low; March 4, 1782, Ezekiel Pattee; March 3, 1783, Ezekiel Pattee; March 1, 1784, Ezekiel Pattee; March 7, 1785, James Stackpole; March 6, 1786, James Stackpole; March 5, 1787, James Stackpole; March 3, 1788, Ezekiel Pattee; March 9, 1789, Ezekiel Pattee; March 1, 1790, James Stackpole; March 7, 1791, James Stackpole; March 5, 1792, James Stackpole; March 4, 1793, James Stackpole; March 3, 1794, James Stackpole; March 16, 1795, Arthur Lithgow; March 7, 1796, Arthur Lithgow; March 13, 1797, Josiah Hayden; March 5, 1798, Arthur Lithgow; March 4, 1799, Thomas Rice; March 3, 1800, Thomas Rice; March 9, 1801, Thomas Rice; April 5, 1802, Thomas Rice.

MODERATORS AND DATES OF ANNUAL TOWN MEETINGS AFTER THE INCORPORATION OF WATERVILLE— 1802-1887

July 26, 1802, Elnathan Sherwin; March 7, 1803, Nathaniel Low; March 5, 1804, James Stackpole; March 11, 1805, Ebenezer Bacon; March 17, 1806, Nathaniel Low; March 2, 1807, Nathaniel Low; March 14, 1808, Nathaniel Low; March 13, 1809, James Stackpole; March 12, 1810, Eleazer W. Ripley; March 11, 1811, Samuel Downing; March 10, 1812, Ebenezer Bacon; March 1, 1813, Samuel Downing; March 7, 1814, Samuel Downing; March 6, 1815, James Hasty; March 4, 1816, James Hasty; March 10, 1817, Ebenezer Bacon; March 2, 1818, Ebenezer Bacon, March 1, 1819, Ebenezer Bacon; March 6, 1820, Ebenezer Bacon; March 5, 1821, Ebenezer Bacon; March 4, 1822, Daniel Cook; March 3, 1823, Ebenezer Bacon; March 1, 1824, Asa Redington, Jr.; March 7, 1825, Asa Redington, Jr.; March 6, 1826, Timothy Boutelle.

March 5, 1827, Asa Redington, Jr.; March 3, 1828, Timothy Boutelle; March 2, 1829, Asa Redington, Jr.; March 1, 1830, Asa Redington, Jr.; March 7, 1831, Samuel Wells; March 5, 1832, Samuel Wells; March 4, 1833, Samuel Wells; March 3, 1834, Timothy Boutelle; March 2, 1835, Alpheus Lyon; March 14, 1836,

Timothy Boutelle; March 13, 1837, Alpheus Lyon; March 12, 1838, Alpheus Lyon; April 8, 1839, Timothy Boutelle; March 9, 1840, Timothy Boutelle; March 8, 1841, Timothy Boutelle; March 14, 1842, William Dorr; March 13, 1843, William Dorr; March 11, 1844, William Dorr; March 3, 1845, William Dorr; March 9, 1846, Stephen Stark; March 15, 1847, Stephen Stark; March 6, 1848, Stephen Stark; March 12, 1849, Eldridge L. Getchell; March 11, 1850, Eldridge L. Getchell; March 10, 1851, Theodore O. Saunders; March 8, 1852, Joseph Percival; March 14, 1853, Joseph Percival; March 13, 1854, Joseph Percival; March 12, 1855, Solyman Heath; March 10, 1856, James Stackpole; March 9, 1857, James Stackpole; March 8, 1858, Dennis L. Miliken; March 14, 1859, James Stackpole; March 12, 1860, Eldridge L. Getchell.

March 11, 1861, Solyman Heath; March 10, 1862, Eldridge L. Getchell; March 9, 1863, Thomas W. Herrick; March 7, 1864, Joshua Nye; March 13, 1865, Joshua Nye; March 12, 1866, Joshua Nye; March 11, 1867, Joshua Nye; March 9, 1868, Joshua Nye; March 8, 1869, Joshua Nye; March 14, 1870, Solyman Heath; March 13, 1871, Solyman Heath; March 11, 1872, Edmund F. Webb; March 10, 1873, Edmund F. Webb; March 9, 1874, Edmund F. Webb; March 8, 1875, Edmund F. Webb; March 13, 1876, Edmund F. Webb; March 12, 1877, Reuben Foster; March 11, 1878, Reuben Foster; March 24, 1879, Nathaniel Meader; March 15, 1880, Nathaniel Meader; March 14, 1881, Nathaniel Meader; March 13, 1882, Reuben Foster; March 12, 1883, Reuben Foster; March 10, 1884, Edmund F. Webb; March 16, 1885, Reuben Foster; March 15, 1886, Reuben Foster; March 14, 1887, Charles H. Redington.

TOWN CLERKS, 1771-1802

1771-1780	Ezekiel Pattee.
1781	Zimri Heywood.
1782-1784	Ezekiel Pattee.
1785	Solomon Parker.

1786-1787	James Stackpole.
1788-1791	Ezekiel Pattee.
1792-1795	Josiah Hayden.
1796	Asa Redington.
1797	Josiah Hayden.
1798-1799	Edmund Freeman.
1800-1801	Jeremiah Fairfield.
1802	Charles Hayden.

TOWN CLERKS, 1802-1887

1802-1808	Abijah Smith.
1809-1811	Thomas C. Norris.
1812-1833	Abijah Smith.
1834-1836	Isaac Redington.
1837-1846	Augustine Perkins.
1847-1849	Jones R. Elden.
1850-1851	John B. Bradbury.
1852-1855	Eldridge L. Getchell.
1856-1860	Solyman Heath.
1861	John B. Bradbury.
1862-1876	Everett R. Drummond.
1877-1882	Leonard D. Carver.
1883-1887	Sidney Moor Heath.

SELECTMEN, 1771-1802

1771	Ezekiel Pattee, Timothy Heald, John Tozer.
1772	Ezekiel Pattee, Robert Crosby, Zimri Heywood.
1773	Ezekiel Pattee, Joseph Carter, John Tozer.
1774	Ezekiel Pattee, John Tozer, John McKechnie.
1775	Ezekiel Pattee, Jonah Crosby, Amanuel Smith.
1776	Ezekiel Pattee, Timothy Heald, Jonah Crosby.
1777	John Tozer, Jonah Crosby, Solomon Parker.
1778	Ezekiel Pattee, Solomon Parker, Ephraim Osborne.

1779 Ezekiel Pattee, Solomon Parker, John McKechnie.
1780 Ezekiel Pattee, John McKechnie, Jonah Crosby.
1781 Zimri Heywood, Solomon Parker, David Webb.
1782 Ezekiel Pattee, John McKechnie, Jonah Crosby.
1783 Ezekiel Pattee, Solomon Parker, Timothy Heald.
1784 Ezekiel Pattee, Zimri Heywood, Benjamin Runnels.
1785 Flint Barton, James Stackpole, Benjamin Runnels.
1786 Ezekiel Pattee, James Stackpole, Zimri Heywood.
1787 James Stackpole, Ezekiel Pattee, Jonah Crosby.
1788 Ezekiel Pattee, James Stackpole, Jonah Crosby.
1789 Ezekiel Pattee, James Stackpole, Joseph Cragin.
1790 Ezekiel Pattee, James Stackpole, Asa Soule.
1791 James Stackpole, Asa Soule, Josiah Hayden.
1792 James Stackpole, Josiah Hayden, David Pattee.
1793 Ezekiel Pattee, Josiah Hayden, David Pattee.
1794 Benjamin Runnels, Benjamin Chase, Obadiah Williams.
1795 Josiah Hayden, Arthur Lithgow, James Stackpole.
1796 Arthur Lithgow, Asa Redington, Daniel Carter.
1797 Josiah Hayden, Asa Soule, Elnathan Sherwin.
1798 Josiah Hayden, Asa Soule, Elnathan Sherwin.
1799 Josiah Hayden, Elnathan Sherwin, Jonathan Combs.
1800 Josiah Hayden, Jeremiah Fairfield, Jonathan Combs.
1801 Josiah Hayden, Elnathan Sherwin, Jonathan Combs.
1802 Josiah Hayden, Elnathan Sherwin, Asa Soule.

SELECTMEN, 1802-1887

1802 Elnathan Sherwin, Asa Soule, Ebenezer Bacon.
1803 Ebenezer Bacon, Asa Soule, Abijah Smith.
1804 Ebenezer Bacon, Asa Soule, James Stackpole, Jr.
1805 Ebenezer Bacon, Samuel Downing, Abijah Smith.
1806 Ebenezer Bacon, Samuel Downing, Abijah Smith.
1807 Moses Dalton, Elnathan Sherwin, Samuel Downing.
1808 Moses Dalton, Samuel Downing, Asa Soule.
1809 Moses Dalton, Samuel Downing, Asa Soule.

1810 Samuel Downing, Jonathan Combs, Elnathan Sherwin.
1811 Moses Dalton, Samuel Downing, Micah Ellis.
1812 Moses Dalton, Samuel Downing, Micah Ellis.
1813 Moses Dalton, Samuel Downing, Daniel Wells.
1814 Moses Dalton, Samuel Downing, Jonathan Combs.
1815 John Hasty, Baxter Crowell, Micah Ellis.
1816 John Hasty, Baxter Crowell, Micah Ellis.
1817 Ebenezer Bacon, Jonathan Combs, Moses Dalton.
1818 Ebenezer Bacon, Jonathan Combs, Moses Dalton.
1819 Ebenezer Bacon, Baxter Crowell, Asa Redington, Jr.
1820 Ebenezer Bacon, Baxter Crowell, Asa Redington, Jr.

Note: Asa Redington, Jr., declined to serve as selectman and on March 9, Nehemiah Getchell was elected to fill the vacancy.

1821 Ebenezer Bacon, Nehemiah Getchell, Joseph H. Hallett.
1822 James Stackpole, Jr., Nehemiah Getchell, Joseph H. Hallett.

Note: These gentlemen declined to serve and on March 9, the following gentlemen were elected: Asa Redington, Jr., Baxter Crowell, Perley Low.

1823 Ebenezer Bacon, Baxter Crowell, Richard M. Dorr.
1824 Asa Redington, Jr., Baxter Crowell, Perley Low.
1825 Asa Redington, Jr., Alpheus Lyon, Joseph H. Hallett.
1826 Asa Redington, Jr., Alpheus Lyon, Joseph Warren.
1827 Alpheus Lyon, Hall Chase, Benjamin Corson.
1828 Asa Redington, Jr., Benjamin Corson, Perley Low.
1829 Asa Redington, Jr., Benjamin Corson, Perley Low.
1830 Alpheus Lyon, Daniel Wells, Hiram C. Warren.
1831 Alpheus Lyon, Daniel Wells, Hiram C. Warren.
1832 William Pearson, Hiram C. Warren, Joseph Hitchings.
1833 Eben F. Bacon, Jonathan Combs, Jr., Perley Low.
1834 Ebenezer Balkcom, Hiram Crowell, Isaiah Marston.
1835 Eben F. Bacon, Jonathan Combs, Jr., Perley Low.
1836 Alpheus Lyon, Jonathan Combs, Jr., Nathaniel Getchell.

1837 Isaac Redington, Nehemiah Getchell, Solomon Berry.

Note: On May 6, it was voted that four additional selectmen be elected to assist in the "distribution of the public money." The following were elected: Benjamin P. Manley, Perley Low, Daniel Soule and William Hume.

1838 Alpheus Lyon, Jonathan Combs, Jr., Perley Low.

1839 Daniel Paine, Sewall Benson, Enos Foster.

1840 Samuel Appleton, Joseph Hitchings, Samuel Doolittle.

1841 Samuel Appleton, Joseph Hitchings, Samuel Doolittle.

1842 Samuel Appleton, Joseph Hitchings, Theodore O. Saunders.

1843 Samuel Appleton, Joseph Hitchings, Theodore O. Saunders.

1844 Samuel Appleton, Jonathan Combs, Jr., Thomas J. Shores.

1845 Samuel Appleton, Charles Hallett, Samuel Doolittle.

1846 Samuel Appleton, Charles Hallett, Samuel Doolittle.

1847 Samuel Doolittle, Johnson Williams, Levi Ricker.

1848 Samuel Doolittle, Johnson Williams, Levi Ricker.

1849 Eldridge L. Getchell, Alpheus Lyons, Alfred Winslow.

1850 Samuel Appleton, Theodore O. Saunders, Alfred Winslow.

1851 Theodore O. Saunders, Charles Hallett, Alpheus Lyon.

1852 Samuel Doolittle, Joseph Hitchings, Charles H. Thayer.

1853 Samuel Doolittle, Joseph Hitchings, Charles H. Thayer.

1854 Samuel Doolittle, Joseph Hitchings, George Wentworth.

1855 Charles H. Thayer, Charles Hallett, George Wentworth.

1856 Charles H. Thayer, Charles Hallett, Llewellyn Crommett.

1857 Charles H. Thayer, Charles Hallett, Llewellyn Crommett.

1858 Joseph Percival, Charles Hallett, George Wentworth.

1859 Joseph Percival, Benjamin Hersom, George Wentworth.

1860 Charles H. Thayer, John M. Libby, Noah Boothby.
1861 Charles H. Thayer, John M. Libby, Noah Boothby.
1862 Charles H. Thayer, John M. Libby, Noah Boothby.
1863 Noah Boothby, John M. Libby, Llewellyn Crommett.
1864 Joseph Percival, Benjamin Hersom, Charles A. Dow.
1865 Joseph Percival, Benjamin Hersom, Charles A. Dow.
1866 Noah Boothby, William H. Hatch, Thomas W. Herrick.
1867 Noah Boothby, William H. Hatch, Llewellyn Crommett.
1868 Noah Boothby, Samuel Blaisdell, Llewellyn Crommett.
1869 Noah Boothby, John M. Libby, William Balentine.
1870 Albion P. Benjamin, John M. Libby, George Rice.
1871 Albion P. Benjamin, John M. Libby, George Rice.
1872 Albion P. Benjamin, Winthrop Morrill, George E. Shores.
1873 Reuben Foster, Winthrop Morrill, Noah Boothby.
1874 Reuben Foster, Winthrop Morrill, Charles H. Redington.
1875 Reuben Foster, Winthrop Morrill, Charles H. Redington.
1876 Charles H. Redington, Martin Blaisdell, Willard B. Arnold.
1877 Charles H. Redington, Winthrop Morrill, Charles E. Gray.

Note: On Aug. 27, a special town meeting was called to elect a selectman to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Winthrop Morrill. Mark Gallert was elected.

1878 Charles K. Matthews, Charles E. Mitchell, L. Eugene Thayer.
1879 Stephen I. Abbott, Charles E. Mitchell, L. Eugene Thayer.
1880 Stephen I. Abbott, Charles E. Mitchell, George Jewell.
1881 Stephen I. Abbott, Charles E. Mitchell, George Jewell.

1882 Eldridge L. Getchell, L. Eugene Thayer, George E. Shores.
1883 Eldridge L. Getchell, L. Eugene Thayer, Fred Pooler.
1884 Nathaniel Meader, Charles E. Mitchell, George Jewell.
1885 Charles E. Mitchell, Dean P. Buck, John F. Merrill.
1886 Charles E. Mitchell, Dean P. Buck, George W. Reynolds.
1887 Charles H. Redington, Fred Pooler, Howard C. Morse.

TREASURERS, 1771-1802

1771-1780	Ezekiel Pattee.
1781	Zimri Heywood.
1782-1793	Ezekiel Pattee.
1794-1795	Timothy Heald.
1796	Nehemiah Getchell.
1797	Timothy Heald.
1798	James Stackpole.
1799-1800	Timothy Heald.
1801-1802	Asa Redington.

TREASURERS, 1802-1887

1802-1815	David Pattee.
1816	Rufus Blackwell.
1817-1821	Daniel Cook.
1822-1823	Abijah Smith.
1824-1825	Asa Redington, Jr.
1826-1827	James Burleigh.
1828-1830	Asa Redington, Jr.
1831-1832	James Stackpole, Jr.
1833	Asil Stilson.
1834	James Stackpole, Jr.
1835	Nathaniel D. Crommett.
1836-1837	Augustine Perkins.
1838	Eben F. Bacon.

1839-1842	James Stackpole, Jr.
1843-1844	Eldridge L. Getchell.
1845-1846	Oliver Paine.
1847-1850	Nathaniel Stedman.
1851-1855	Eldridge L. Getchell.
1856-1859	Ira H. Low.
1860-1867	Charles R. McFadden.
1868-1869	Ira H. Low.
1870-1872	William McCartney.
1873	Charles H. Redington.
1874	Levi A. Dow.
1875	Marshall C. Percival.
1876	Joseph Percival.
1877	John Ware, Jr.
1878-1886	Edward H. Piper.
1887	Charles F. Johnson.

TOWN AGENTS, 1803-1887

1803	Nathaniel Low.
1804-1805	Asa Redington.
1806	Jeremiah Fairfield.
1807	Ebenezer Bacon.
1808	Jonathan Combs.
1809-1810	Eleazer W. Ripley.
1811	Timothy Boutelle.
1812-1813	Reuben Kidder.
1814-1815	Benjamin Foster.
1816-1828	Timothy Boutelle.
1829	Samuel Wells.
1830	Asa Redington, Jr.
1831	Timothy Boutelle.
1832-1833	Samuel Wells.
1834-1837	Timothy Boutelle.
1838	David Combs.

1839-1843	Timothy Boutelle.
1844	Wyman B. S. Moor.
1845-1847	Stephen Stark.
1848-1850	Harrison A. Smith.
1851	Thomas W. Herrick.
1852	Stephen Stark.
1853-1854	Josiah H. Drummond.
1855	Solyman Heath.
1856-1857	Josiah H. Drummond.
1858	James Stackpole.
1859-1861	Solyman Heath.
1862-1863	Edmund F. Webb.
1864-1865	Reuben Foster.
1866-1868	Edmund F. Webb.
1869	Reuben Foster.
1870-1872	John Ayer.
1873-1874	Edmund F. Webb.
1875	Reuben Foster.
1876-1877	Edmund F. Webb.
1878	Reuben Foster.
1879-1880	Leonard D. Carver.
1881-1882	Edmund F. Webb.
1883	Simon S. Brown.
1884-1887	Reuben Foster.

CITY OFFICERS

AFTER THE DIVISION OF THE CITY INTO WARDS

MAYORS

1888	Reuben Foster.
1889-1890	Nathaniel Meader.
1891-1892	Edgar L. Jones.
1893	Charles F. Johnson.
1894-1895	Christian Knauff.

1896	Edmund F. Webb.
1897	Charles H. Redington.
1898	Carroll W. Abbott.
1899-1900	Warren C. Philbrook.
1901-1902	Martin Blaisdell.
1903-1904	Cyrus W. Davis.
1905	Horace Purinton.
1906	Edgar L. Jones.
1907-1908	Luther G. Bunker.

ALDERMEN

Ward One

1889-1892	Simon S. Brown.
1893	Albert B. Spencer.
1894	George M. Lovering.
1895	Edward C. Lasselle.
1896-1897	Fred D. Lunt.
1898	Mortimer E. Adams.
1899	James Toomey.
1900	Fred D. Lunt.
1901	Charles H. Barton.
1902	William Vaughn.
1903-1906	Charles H. Barton.
1907	John P. Baxter.
1908	Emery W. Cook.

Ward Two

1889	George A. Alden.
1890-1892	Richard J. Barry.
1893	Fred Burgess.
1894	Horace A. Toward.
1895	John J. Foley.
1896-1897	George A. Wilson.
1898	Frank M. Rand.
1899	Frank B. Lowe.

1900	Chester F. Rowe.
1901	Sherman L. Berry.
1902	Frank M. Rand.
1903-1904	Owen W. Clement.
1905	Ernest L. Gove.
1906	Chester F. Rowe.
1907-1908	Charles D. Sayward.

Ward Three

1889-1890	Charles A. Hill.
1891-1892	Matthew S. Goodrich.
1893	Jesse Stinson.
1894	Stanford H. Chase.
1895-1896	Colby Getchell.
1897	George K. Boutelle.
1898-1900	Charles F. Keith.
1901	Everett C. Wardwell.
1902-1903	Charles F. Keith.
1904	Frank W. Alden.
1905	Matthew S. Goodrich.
1906-1907	Fred A. Wing.
1908	Albert F. Drummond.

Ward Four

1889	Frederick C. Thayer.
1890	Moses C. Foster.
1891-1894	Everett R. Drummond.
1895-1896	Thomas R. Ransted.
1897	Amos E. Purinton.
1898	Thomas E. Ransted.
1899-1900	George F. Davies.
1901	Horace Perkins.
1902	Everett C. Wardwell.
1903	Charles C. Follett.

1904	Edgar L. Jones.
1905	George F. Davies.
1906	Simon S. Brown.
1907	Miller F. Colby.
1908	Frank B. Hubbard.

Ward Five

1889	Charles G. Carleton.
1890	Charles E. Matthews.
1891-1892	George A. Phillips.
1893	Christian Knauff.
1894	F. Aug. Knauff.
1895	Frank W. Noble.
1896	William M. Lincoln.
1897	Evander Gilpatrick.
1898	Calvin W. Gilman.
1899	Charles F. Johnson.
1900	George L. Learned.
1901	Robert L. Proctor.
1902	George L. Learned.
1903-1904	Robert H. Union.
1905-1906	Edmund D. Noyes.
1907	Seldon E. Whitcomb.
1908	John A. Davison.

Ward Six

1899-1900	Charles H. Redington.
1891-1892	Paul Marshall.
1893	Gedeon Picher.
1894	John A. Lang.
1895	Abraham Reny.
1896-1897	John A. Lang.
1898	J. Fred Pollard.
1899	John A. Lang.

1900-1902	Joel L. Foster.
1903	Walter E. Reid.
1904-1905	Arthur Daviau.
1906-1907	Joseph E. Poulin.
1908	John L. Fortier.

Ward Seven

1889	Howard C. Morse.
1890-1892	James K. Soule.
1893	A. W. Merrill.
1894	Alexander A. Yates.
1895	Luther S. Rackliff.
1896	Abraham H. Reny.
1897	James C. Rancourt.
1898-1901	Gedeon Picher.
1902	Joseph Boshan, Jr.
1903	Fred Pooler.
1904-1905	Joseph Boshan, Jr.
1906	Aime Nedeau.
1907	Harry Belliveau.
1908	Augustus Cary.

COUNCILMEN

Ward One

1889	Appleton Webb, Parker W. Hannaford.
1890	Parker W. Hannaford, Albert B. Spencer.
1891-1892	Albert B. Spencer, John J. Reid.
1893	Patrick McLaughlin, Louis S. Marquis.
1894	Parker W. Hannaford, George A. Wilson.
1895	Frank Williams, George Fitzgerald.
1896-1897	Frank Williams, J. H. N. Penney.
1898	Frank Williams, Lorenzo C. Allen.
1899-1900	Charles Kelsey, Howard J. Libby.

1901	Howard R. Mitchell, Henry O. Preble.
1902	Daniel C. Wade, Elvin Allen.
1903	Charles S. Pratt, George A. Priest.
1904-1906	William B. Donovan, Charles M. Richardson.
1907	Henry J. Collins, James A. Lightbody.
1908	George L. Morse, William Johnson.

Ward Two

1889	Richard J. Barry, Owen W. Clement.
1890	Owen W. Clement, William Murray.
1891-1892	William P. Putnam, David P. Stowell.
1893	Moses Butler, Stephen H. Morrill.
1894	Arthur J. Alden, Charles F. Ayer.
1895-1896	Joseph Darveau, George F. Gile.
1897	Joseph Darveau, Chester F. Rowe.
1898	Frank B. Lowe, George H. Vigue.
1899	Henry T. Winters, George H. Vigue.
1900	Henry Butler, Edward L. Hall.
1901	Henry Butler, Hiram O. Pierce.
1902	Charles C. Bridges, Moses Butler.
1903	Philip J. Brown, Augustus Marshall.
1904	Augustus Marshall, Edward L. Hall.
1905	Henry T. Winters, Joseph Butler, Jr.
1906	Louis S. Marquis, Dana U. Clement.
1907	Henry T. Winters, C. Freemont Rowe.
1908	Henry T. Winters, H. Ora Pierce.

Ward Three

1889-1890	Cyrus W. Davis, Wallace B. Smith.
1891-1892	Crosby Shorey, Edward C. Herrin.
1893	Stanford H. Chase, Samuel L. Lintern.
1894	J. Frank Elden, Josiah G. Darrah.
1895	Josiah G. Darrah, Warren M. True.
1896	Charles F. Ayer, Henry C. Prince.

Frank Redington

1897	Charles F. Ayer, Henry C. Prince.
1898	Henry Hoxie, John A. Vigue.
1899-1900	Henry C. Prince, Howard B. Snell.
1901	Henry C. Prince, Elwood M. Jepson.
1902-1903	Matthew S. Goodrich, Frank W. Alden.
1904	Gorham C. Carr, Austin Bragg.
1905	Frank B. Philbrick, Fred A. Wing.
1906-1907	Albert F. Drummond, Lincoln O. Hanscom.
1908	Gorham C. Carr, Lincoln O. Hanscom.

Ward Four

1889	Addison Dolley, Charles A. Flood.
1890	Everett R. Drummond, Albion P. Emery.
1891-1892	George M. Reynolds, James L. Merrick.
1893-1894	Thomas E. Ransted, Amos E. Purinton.
1895-1896	Amos E. Purinton, Oscar G. Springfield.
1897	George F. Davies, Oscar G. Springfield.
1898	George F. Davies, Elwood M. Jepson.
1899	Horace Perkins, Elwood M. Jepson.
1900	Horace Perkins, Llewellyn Morrill.
1901	Ernest E. Decker, Lowell G. Salisbury.
1902	Ernest E. Decker, Llewellyn Morrill.
1903	Luke B. Spencer, Joseph P. Giroux.
1904	Luke B. Spencer, Carroll N. Perkins.
1905	Jean C. Tufts, Josiah C. Fuller.
1906	Miller T. Colby, William R. Toulouse.
1907	L. Eugene Thayer, Charles H. Vigue.
1908	Harry E. Green, Bert W. Wilcox.

Ward Five

1889	M. L. Page, Charles E. Matthews.
1890	H. W. Sturtevant, Robert L. Proctor.
1891-1892	Daniel Sibley, Christian Knauff.
1893	Frank W. Noble, William M. Lincoln.

1894	Frank W. Noble, George L. Learned.
1895	George L. Learned, Edmund D. Noyes.
1896	Martin Blaisdell, Roscoe J. Bowler.
1897	Edmund D. Noyes, A. F. Merrill.
1898	Martin Blaisdell, Herbert B. Holland.
1899	George E. Hallowell, Herbert B. Holland.
1900	George E. Hallowell, Edmund D. Noyes.
1901	George E. Hallowell, Samuel W. Fuller.
1902	Leslie P. Loud, Robert H. Union.
1903	Leslie P. Loud, Edgar J. Brown.
1904	Edgar J. Brown, John A. Davison.
1905	Edgar J. Brown, Selden E. Whitcomb.
1906	John A. Davison, Selden E. Whitcomb.
1907	J. Frank Partridge, George E. Hallowell.
1908	J. Frank Partridge, J. M. Barker.

Ward Six

1889-1890	Charles Bushey, Oscar E. Emerson.
1891-1892	Gedeon Picher, Orrin P. Richardson.
1893	Charles Bushey, George S. Richardson.
1894	Andrew Dusty, George F. Davies.
1895	Charles P. Crommett, Levi Libby.
1896	Fred J. Arnold, Horatio R. Dunham.
1897	Edwin Towne, Horatio R. Dunham.
1898	Phillip C. Proulx, William G. Oby.
1898	Charles A. Redington, Harry Wood.
1899	Charles A. Redington, George L. Cannon.
1900	James M. Greaney, George B. Jackson.
1901	James M. Greaney, Jerome Rouke.
1902	James M. Greaney, Gedeon Mahue.
1903	Michael J. Leahy, Arthur Daviau.
1904-1905	Michael J. Leahy, Joseph E. Poulin.
1906-1907	James Parent, William D. Haines.
1908	G. Evans Files, Frank Langlois.

Ward Seven

1889	Peter Marshall, Luther S. Rackliff.
1890-1892	Peter Marshall, Charles W. Trafton.
1893	Henry Dubor, George A. Dingley.
1894	J. Colby Blaisdell, C. Edward Balduc.
1895	George A. Dingley, James C. Rancourt.
1896	Levi Libby, James C. Rancourt.
1897	Phillip C. Proulx, J. Alfred Letourneau.
1899	Horace Clukey, Octave J. Pelletier.
1900	Napoleon Loubier, Octave J. Pelletier.
1901	John N. Webber, Joseph Boshan, Jr.
1902	William King, C. H. Libby.
1903	William King, Levi Libby.
1904	William King, Augustus Cary.
1905	James Parent, Augustus Cary.
1906-1907	Augustus Cary, Thomas H. Lessor.
1908	H. O. Fiset, Gedeon Mahue.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Ward One

1889-1894	Simon S. Brown.
1895-1896	Martin F. Bartlett.
1897	Samuel A. Burleigh.
1898	Fred D. Lunt.
1899	Parker W. Hannaford.
1900	William I. Towne.
1901	Parker W. Hannaford.
1902	Ralph Wormell.
1903-1909	Parker W. Hannaford.

Ward Two

1889-1890	David P. Stowell.
1891-1892	D. G. Morrill.

1893	David P. Stowell.
1894	R. Wesley Dunn.
1895	David P. Stowell.
1896	George F. Gile.
1897	Joseph R. Clark.
1898	Frederick S. Clay.
1899	Herbert L. Emery.
1900	Sherman L. Berry.
1901	Frederick S. Clay.
1902	Edward L. Hall.
1903-1905	Norman K. Fuller.
1906-1909	William P. Putnam.

Ward Three

1889-1890	John B. Friel.
1891-1892	Robert B. Cookson.
1893	Edgar L. Jones.
1894-1895	Frank K. Shaw.
1896-1897	R. Wesley Dunn.
1898	George D. B. Pepper.
1899	J. Frederick Hill.
1900-1906	R. Wesley Dunn.
1907-1910	J. Frederick Hill.

Ward Four

1889	Albion W. Small.
1890-1893	Josiah L. Seward.
1894-1896	Warren C. Philbrook.
1897-1899	Simon S. Brown.
1900-1901	Horace Purinton.
1902-1903	Carroll W. Abbott.
1904-1906	James G. Harris.
1907-1910	Dana P. Foster.

Ward Five

1889	Leonard D. Carver.
1890	T. Wesley Kimball.
1891-1895	Asa L. Lane.
1896	George Balentine.
1897	Asa L. Lane.
1898-1901	George Balentine.
1902-1903	Asa L. Lane.
1904-1907	Everett M. Stacy.
1908-1911	Hugh Ross Hatch.

Ward Six

1889	Charles F. Johnson.
1890-1892	George F. Gile.
1893	Charles H. Redington.
1894	Horatio D. Bates.
1895	Frank L. Thayer.
1896-1897	T. Wesley Kimball.
1898-1900	Harvey D. Eaton.
1901-1904	Adelbert L. Rose.
1905-1907	John J. Kelley.
1908-1911	George A. Daviau.

Ward Seven

1889	James K. Soule.
1890-1892	A. L. Moore.
1893	James K. Soule.
1894	Frank B. Philbrick.
1895	James K. Soule.
1896-1897	William G. Oby.
1898	Fred Pooler.
1899-1900	Abraham B. Reny.
1901	William G. Oby.
1902-1911	Harry Belliveau.

WARDENS

Ward One

1889	Albert B. Spencer.
1890-1892	George A. Wilson.
1893-1894	George H. Vigue.
1895	J. H. N. Penney.
1896	William I. Towne.
1897	Henry O. Preble.
1898	J. H. N. Penney.
1899	Charles Fitzgerald.
1900	J. H. N. Penney.
1901	George H. Grondin.
1902	J. H. N. Penney.
1903	George H. Grondin.
1904	Charles R. Sturtevant.
1905-1907	Andrew Daly.
1908	Joseph Dusty.

Ward Two

1889	William P. Putnam.
1890-1893	Dennis E. Sweeney.
1894	George W. Hoxie.
1895-1897	Thomas Huard.
1898-1899	Charles C. Bridges.
1900	Ernest J. Marshall.
1901	Joseph H. Lublow.
1902	Charles F. Lowe.
1903	Thomas G. Field.
1904	John Trainer, Jr.
1905	Charles F. Lowe.
1906	Lester E. Buck.
1907	Fred Roderick.
1908	Frank M. Rand.

Ward Three

1889	L. Eugene Thayer.
1890	Wallace B. Smith.
1891-1892	Calvin C. Dow.
1893	Jerry E. Burke.
1894-1895	Josiah D. Hayden.
1896-1901	George W. Hoxie.
1902	John Munro.
1903	Francis M. Wheeler.
1904-1906	George W. Stevens.
1907	Frank A. Tibbetts.
1908	Andrew E. Warren.

Ward Four

1889	W. A. R. Boothby.
1890	Warren C. Philbrook.
1891-1892	W. A. R. Boothby.
1893-1894	Andrew L. McFadden.
1895	Elwood T. Wyman.
1896-1905	Josiah D. Hayden.
1906-1907	Charles W. Walsh.
1908	Josiah D. Hayden.

Ward Five

1889-1890	Appleton H. Plaisted.
1891-1892	Robert L. Proctor.
1893	Homer C. Proctor.
1894	Oliver L. Hall.
1895	Edwin Towne.
1896-1897	F. Aug. Knauff.
1898-1902	Charles F. Longman.
1903-1908	Ellery F. Brann.

Ward Six

1889	Joseph Mathieu.
1890	Gedeon Picher.

1891-1892	William H. Morrill.
1893	L. Albert Lashus.
1894	Lincoln O. Hanscom.
1896	Selden E. Whitcomb.
1897	Harry Wood.
1898-1899	George B. Jackson.
1900	Charles A. Redington.
1901	Henry S. Marden.
1902	Lewis P. Mayo.
1903-1904	John J. Kelley.
1905	Frank Langlois.
1906	Joseph T. Boulette.
1907	Henry A. Marshall.
1908	Thomas L. Murphy.

Ward Seven

1889	Charles Soule.
1890	David G. Richards.
1891-1893	Luther S. Rackliff.
1894	George E. Hallowell.
1895	Edward Belliveau.
1896	Frank H. Lessor.
1897	Amie Nedeau.
1898-1899	Edward Belliveau.
1900-1904	Henry Matthieu.
1905-1907	Edward Begin.
1908	George Donna.

WARD CLERKS

Ward One

1889-1892	George Grondin.
1893	Richard T. Welch.
1894	William L. Bushey.

1895	Edward L. Meader.
1896	Mortimer E. Adams.
1897-1898	Edward G. Crosby.
1899	Ralph H. Rockwood.
1900-1901	Joseph E. Lashus.
1902	Charles H. Warren.
1903-1905	C. Alfred Bushey.
1906	Francis M. Joseph.
1907	C. Alfred Bushey.
1908	Charles F. Ray.

Ward Two

1889	Philip J. Brown.
1890-1892	Jules Gamache.
1893	C. M. Brown.
1894	H. Albert Cummings.
1895-1896	Henry Butler.
1897	William A. Barry.
1898	Fred A. Bushey.
1899	Napoleon Marquis.
1900	Walter W. Berry.
1901	Ernest J. Marshall.
1902	Joseph Durette, Jr.
1903-1904	Fred J. Joler.
1905	Frank M. Rand.
1906	Fred J. Joler.
1907-1908	Jacob Paikowski.

Ward Three

1889	L. C. Bridgham.
1890-1892	Charles F. Miller.
1893	Isreal B. Clair.
1894-1895	Herbert L. True.
1896-1897	Albert F. Drummond.

1898	Frank W. Alden.
1899-1901	Albert F. Drummond.
1902	Francis M. Wheeler.
1903	Albert F. Drummond.
1904	Francis M. Wheeler.
1905-1906	George D. Hegarty.
1907-1908	Caleb A. Lewis.

Ward Four

1889	Alpheus W. Flood.
1890-1892	William J. Fogarty.
1893	Harry W. Parmenter.
1894-1895	Albert F. Drummond.
1896-1900	W. Wirt Brown.
1901-1905	James E. Connor.
1906-1907	Walter W. Berry.
1908	James E. Connor.

Ward Five

1889-1897	George P. Colby.
1898	John E. Nelson.
1899-1900	Leslie P. Loud.
1901	Walter W. Berry.
1902-1908	Thomas E. Vose.

Ward Six

1889	Gedeon Picher.
1890	Orrin P. Richardson.
1891-1892	L. Albert Lashus.
1893	Napoleon Loubier.
1894	Christopher C. Coro.
1896-1897	George B. Jackson.
1898	Edmund W. Foster.

1899	Charles Preo.
1900-1902	Charles H. Butler.
1903-1905	Charles B. Dusty.
1906	Henry J. Burke.
1907	Alfred P. Butler.
1908	Alfred E. Pelletier.

Ward Seven

1889	Frank H. Lessor.
1890-1892	Adolph Greenwood.
1893	Charles F. Bashier.
1894	Ellery F. Vose.
1895	William G. Oby.
1896	Arthur J. Marcou.
1897	Edward Belliveau.
1898-1904	Charles Z. L. M. Bazier.
1905-1907	Joseph T. Tardif.
1908	William E. King.

CONSTABLES

Ward One

1889-1892	Thomas Butler.
1893	Augustus Marshall.
1894	Charles Butler.
1895-1896	Edwin E. Hall.
1897	Albert Wade.
1898	Charles R. Tyler.
1900	George E. Simpson.
1901	George W. Reny.
1902	George E. Simpson.
1903	Simeon Brilliard.
1904	Michael Tully.
1905	John V. Loon.

1906	Michael Tully.
1907	George Eddington.
1908	Michael Tully.

Ward Two

1889	Charles F. Longman.
1890	Napoleon Roderick.
1891-1892	John H. Murray.
1893	George F. Healey.
1894	Charles C. Bridges.
1895	Napoleon Roderick.
1896	Charles E. Bushey.
1897	Wilfred F. Norman.
1898-1899	George H. Simpson.
1900	Amie Nedeau.
1901	Dennis E. Sweeney.
1902	Bert O. Chamberlain.
1903-1908	Marshall G. Gullifer.

Ward Three

1889	Edward H. Crowell.
1890	H. F. Miller.
1891-1892	John Dailey.
1893-1894	George H. Simpson.
1895	Nelson Langlois.
1896	L. M. Davis.
1897-1898	Alden F. Lord.
1899	Fred E. Hall.
1900-1901	Charles B. Davis.
1902-1908	Colby Getchell.

Ward Four

1889-1890	Andrew L. McFadden.
1891-1895	Alden F. Lord.

1896	Daniel Libby.
1897-1898	Frank Walker.
1899	Granville E. Barrows.
1900	George A. Osborne.
1901	Frank Walker.
1902-1903	Charles B. Davis.
1904-1905	Carl A. Weymouth.
1906-1907	Charles Rodrique.
1908	Albert Ward.

Ward Five

1889-1890	Homer C. Proctor.
1891-1895	William W. Edwards.
1896	Evander Gilpatrick.
1897-1899	Ellery F. Brann.
1900	Edgar J. Brown.
1901-1902	Ellery F. Brann.
1903-1908	Charles H. Farrington.

Ward Six

1889	Phillip York.
1890	John H. Richards.
1891-1892	Laurent Ganthier.
1893	Thomas Page.
1894	Frank Dusty.
1896-1900	William W. Edwards.
1901	George Martin.
1902	William W. Edwards.
1903	Joseph E. Poulin.
1904	David Thibodeau.
1905-1908	George H. Simpson.

Ward Seven

1889	F. C. Sturtevant.
1890	Charles W. Ranco.

1891-1892	Arthur I. Trafton.
1893	Fred Libby.
1894	Joseph Libby.
1895	Volney R. Morgan.
1896	Frank H. Lessor.
1897	Charles H. Dusty.
1898	John Pooler.
1899-1900	J. Alfred Letourneau.
1901	Laurent Gauthier.
1902-1907	Phillip C. Proulx.
1908	Fred E. Pooler.

CITY CLERKS

1888-1890	Charles F. Johnson.
1891-1893	Fred W. Clair.
1894	Dana P. Foster.
1895-1900	Frank E. Brown.
1901	Fred W. Clair.
1902	Frank E. Brown.
1903-1904	Fred W. Clair.
1905	John E. Nelson.
1906-1907	Fred W. Clair.
1908	John E. Nelson.

CITY TREASURER

1888	Charles H. Redington.
1889	L. Eugene Thayer.
1890-1893	Frank L. Thayer.
1894-1896	Martin F. Bartlett.
1897-1902	F. Aug. Knauff.
1903-1904	Jesse Stinson.
1905	F. Aug. Knauff.
1906-1907	Norman K. Fuller.
1908	Frank J. Small.

ASSESSORS

1888	Eldridge L. Getchell, Charles E. Gray, John Flood.
1889-1890	Eldridge L. Getchell, Charles E. Gray, L. Eugene Thayer.
1891-1892	Benjamin Bunker, Charles E. Gray, Howard C. Morse.
1893	Benjamin Bunker, Fred H. Thomas, Howard C. Morse.
1894-1895	Perham S. Heald, Fred H. Thomas, Howard C. Morse.
1896	Perham S. Heald, Fred H. Thomas, J. Frank Elden.
1897-1900	Howard C. Morse, Nathaniel Meader, J. Frank Elden.
1901	J. Frank Elden, Nathaniel Meader, Charles E. Gray.
1902	J. Frank Elden, Nathaniel Meader, Edward Ware.
1903-1904	J. Frank Elden, Gedeon Picher, Howard C. Morse.
1905	Gedeon Picher, Howard C. Morse, Frank E. Brown.
1906	Howard C. Morse, Frank E. Brown, Fred Pooler.
1907	Frank E. Brown, Fred Pooler, Charles H. Barton.
1908	Fred Pooler, Charles H. Barton, John A. Vigue.

STREET COMMISSIONERS

1888	Frank W. Haskell.
1889	George F. Healey.
1890	Joseph M. Priest,
1891-1892	Frank E. Brown.
1893	William H. Morrill.
1894	Martin Blaisdell.
1895	Thomas W. Scribner.
1896-1902	Sidney A. Green.
1903	Jerry M. Cratty.
1904	Sumner Rowe.
1905	Jerry M. Cratty.

1906-1907	Sumner Rowe.
1908	Jerry M. Cratty.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS

1888-1891	William C. Crawford.
1892-1893	Jerry E. Burke.
1894-1895	James H. Blanchard.
1896-1897	William L. Waters.
1898-1899	Edgar L. Hitchings.
1900-1904	Elwood T. Wyman.
1905-1908	Dennis E. Bowman.

CITY SOLICITORS

1888-1891	Charles F. Johnson.
1892-1893	Fred W. Clair.
1894	Frederick A. Waldron.
1895	Fred W. Clair.
1896	Frederick A. Waldron.
1897-1898	Harvey D. Eaton.
1899-1902	Dana P. Foster.
1903-1904	Simon S. Brown.
1905	Frank J. Small.
1906-1907	Alfred A. Matthieu.
1908	Carroll N. Perkins.

CITY PHYSICIANS

1888-1892	John L. Fortier.
1893	David P. Stowell.
1894	John F. Hill.
1895	John L. Fortier.
1896	George R. Campbell.
1897	Merton W. Bessey.

Dennis E. Bowman

1898	Luther G. Bunker.
1899	Joseph H. Knox.
1900-1901	Luther G. Bunker.
1902	Percy S. Merrill.
1903-1904	John L. Fortier.
1905	Joseph A. Pineau.
1906	Joseph N. G. Bernard.
1907	James E. Poulin.
1908	Herbert E. Milliken.

CHIEF ENGINEERS FIRE DEPARTMENT

1888-1890	Horace G. Tozier.
1891-1893	Warren F. Brown.
1894-1900	Appleton H. Plaisted.
1901-1902	George F. Davies.
1903-1904	Calvin C. Dow.
1905	Luke Ivers, Jr.
1906-1908	Walter W. Berry.

CITY MARSHALS

1888	Frank W. Haskell.
1889-1892	Benjamin Bunker.
1893	Edward H. Crowell.
1894-1896	Andrew L. McFadden
1897-1898	Reuben A. Call.
1899-1900	Charles B. Davis.
1901-1902	Charles H. Farrington.
1903	Edward C. Lasselle.
1903-1904	Appleton H. Plaisted.
1905	Mortimer E. Adams.
1906-1907	Arthur L. Holmes.
1908	Charles H. Farrington.

DEPUTY MARSHALS

1888	Arthur H. Sturtevant.
1889-1892	Edward H. Crowell.
1893	George H. Grondin.
1894	Frank Lessor.
1897-1898	J. Fletcher Woodbury.
1899-1900	George H. Simpson.
1901-1902	J. Fletcher Woodbury.
1903-1904	Marshall G. Gullifer.
1905	Edward E. Toulouse.
1906-1907	George H. Simpson.
1908	Edward E. Toulouse.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF BURIALS

1889-1902	Frank Redington.
1903-1907	Edwin F. Towne.
1908	Philip H. Plaisted.

JUDGES MUNICIPAL COURT

1888-1891	Horace W. Stewart.
1892-1896	Warren C. Philbrook.
1897	Frank K. Shaw.

Election Statistics

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

1786	April 3	"Not any votes given in for Governor."	
1787	April 2	John Hancock,	25
		James Bowdoin,	1
1788	April 7	John Hancock,	18
		Elbridge Gerry,	1
1789	April 6	John Hancock,	25
		Benjamin Lincoln,	1
1790	April 5	John Hancock,	34
1791	April 4	John Hancock,	30
1792	April 2	John Hancock,	29
1793	April 1	Elbridge Gerry,	14
		John Hancock,	11
1794	April 7	Samuel Adams.	79
1795	April 6	Samuel Adams,	54
1796	April 4	Samuel Adams,	50
		Increase Sumner,	2
1797	April 3	James Sullivan,	55
		Increase Sumner,	18
		Moses Gill,	7
1798	April 2	Increase Sumner,	51
		Moses Gill,	1
		Henry Dearborn,	1
1799	April 1	Increase Sumner,	59
		William Heath,	58
		Henry Dearborn,	1

1800	April 7	Elbridge Gerry,	92
		Caleb Strong,	8
		Scattering,	2
1801	April 6	Elbridge Gerry,	109
		Caleb Strong,	16
1802	April 5	Elbridge Gerry,	88
		Caleb Strong,	38
1803	April 4	Caleb Strong,	55
		Elbridge Gerry,	46
		Scattering,	2
1804	April 2	James Sullivan,	92
		Caleb Strong,	46
1805	April 1	James Sullivan,	118
		Caleb Strong,	46
1806	April 7	James Sullivan,	131
		Caleb Strong,	33
1807	April 5	James Sullivan,	148
		Caleb Strong,	37
1808	April 4	James Sullivan,	166
		Christopher Gore,	39
1809	April 3	Levi Lincoln,	151
		Christopher Gore,	48
1810	April 2	Elbridge Gerry,	146
		Christopher Gore,	48
1811	April 1	Elbridge Gerry,	128
		Christopher Gore,	28
		Scattering,	4
1812	April 6	Elbridge Gerry,	148
		Caleb Strong,	53
		Scattering,	4
1813	April 5	Joseph B. Varnum,	121
		Caleb Strong,	63
1814	April 4	Samuel Dexter,	121
		Caleb Strong,	61

		Scattering,	2
1815	April 3	Samuel Dexter,	149
		Caleb Strong,	50
		Scattering,	2
1816	April 1	Samuel Dexter,	156
		John Brooks,	55
1817	April 7	Henry Dearborn,	134
		John Brooks,	62
1818	April 6	Benj. W. Crowninshield,	123
		John Brooks,	39
1819	April 5	Benj. W. Crowninshield,	129
		John Brooks,	65

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

State of Maine

1820-1908

1820	April 3	William King, Bath, Rep.,	158
		Scattering,	5
1821	Sept. 10	Albion K. Parris, Paris, Rep.,	66
		Joshua Cushman, Winslow, Rep.,	43
		Ezekiel Whitman, Portland, Fed.,	29
		Scattering,	3
1822	Sept. 9	Albion K. Parris, Paris, Rep.,	70
		Ezekiel Whitman, Portland, Fed.,	15
		Scattering,	5
1823	Sept. 8	Albion K. Parris, Paris, Rep.,	84
		Joshua Wingate, Jr.,	2
1824	Sept. 13	Albion K. Parris, Paris, Rep.,	88
		Joshua Wingate, Jr.,	1
1825	Sept. 12	Albion K. Parris, Paris, Rep.,	44
		Joshua Cushman, Winslow, Rep.,	3
		Enoch Lincoln, Portland, Rep.,	2

		Scattering,	6
1826	Sept. 11	Enoch Lincoln, Portland, Rep.,	137
		Peleg Sprague, Hallowell, Rep.,	3
1827	Sept. 10	Enoch Lincoln, Portland, Rep.,	117
		Scattering,	2
1828	Sept. 8	Enoch Lincoln, Portland, Rep.,	77
		Scattering,	7
1829	Sept. 14	Jonathan G. Hunton, Readfield, Nat. Rep.,	173
		Samuel E. Smith, Wiscasset, Dem. Rep.,	120
		Scattering,	6
1830	Sept. 13	Jonathan G. Hunton, Readfield, Nat. Rep.,	195
		Samuel E. Smith, Wiscasset, Dem. Rep.,	152
1831	Sept. 12	Daniel Goodenow, Alfred, Nat. Rep.,	181
		Samuel E. Smith, Wiscasset, Dem. Rep.,	156
1832	Sept. 10	Daniel Goodenow, Alfred, Nat. Rep.,	234
		Samuel E. Smith, Wiscasset, Dem. Rep.,	187
1833	Sept. 9	Daniel Goodenow, Alfred, Whig,	204
		Robert P. Dunlap, Brunswick, Dem.,	162
		Samuel E. Smith, Wiscasset, Dem. Rep.,	2
1834	Sept. 8	Peleg Sprague, Hallowell, Whig,	254
		Robert P. Dunlap, Brunswick, Dem.,	226
		Thomas A. Hill, Anti-Mason,	1
1835	Sept. 14	Robert P. Dunlap, Brunswick, Dem.,	186
		William King, Bath, Whig,	180
1836	Sept. 12	Edward Kent, Bangor, Whig,	250
		Robert P. Dunlap, Brunswick, Dem.,	206
1837	Sept. 11	Edward Kent, Bangor, Whig,	269
		Gorham Parks, Bangor, Dem.,	224
		Rufus McIntire, Parsonsfield, Dem.,	4
1838	Sept. 10	Edward Kent, Bangor, Whig,	298
		John Fairfield, Saco, Dem.,	297
		Scattering,	3
1839	Sept. 9	Edward Kent, Bangor, Whig,	304
		John Fairfield, Saco, Dem.,	281

1840	Sept. 14	Edward Kent, Bangor, Whig,	320
		John Fairfield, Saco, Dem.,	256
1841	Sept. 13	Edward Kent, Bangor, Whig,	271
		John Fairfield, Saco, Dem.,	262
		Jeremiah Curtis, ———, Liberty,	28
1842	Sept. 12	Edward Robinson, Thomaston, Whig,	277
		John Fairfield, Saco, Dem.,	260
		James Appleton, ———, Liberty,	41
		Hugh J. Anderson, Belfast, Dem.,	7
1843	Sept. 11	Edward Robinson, Thomaston, Whig,	234
		Hugh J. Anderson, Belfast, Dem.,	209
		James Appleton, ———, Liberty,	46
		Edward Kavanaugh, Damariscotta, Dem.,	34
1844	Sept. 9	Edward Robinson, Thomaston, Whig,	289
		Hugh J. Anderson, Belfast, Dem.,	273
		James Appleton, ———, Liberty,	56
1845	Sept. 8	Freeman H. Morse, Bath, Whig,	207
		Hugh J. Anderson, Belfast, Dem.,	158
		Samuel Fessenden, Portland, Liberty,	87
1846	Sept. 14	David Bronson, Anson, Whig,	239
		John W. Dana, Fryeburg, Dem.,	128
		Samuel Fessenden, Portland, Liberty,	100
1847	Sept. 13	John W. Dana, Fryeburg, Dem.,	123
		Samuel Fessenden, Portland, Liberty,	104
		Samuel Taylor, Jr., Fairfield, Whig,	63
		David Bronson, Anson, Whig,	34
		Scattering,	4
1848	Sept. 11	Elijah L. Hamlin, Bangor, Whig,	184
		Samuel Fessenden, Portland, Lib.,	167
		John W. Dana, Fryeburg, Dem.,	136
1849	Sept. 10	Elijah L. Hamlin, Bangor, Whig,	176
		John Hubbard, Hallowell, Dem.,	155
		George F. Talbot, East Machias, Free Soil,	76
1850	Sept. 9	William G. Crosby, Belfast, Whig,	209

		John Hubbard, Hallowell, Dem.,	199
		George F. Talbot, East Machias, Free Soil,	80
1851		There was no election in 1851. In 1844 the Constitution had been amended so that the political year was made to begin on the second Wednesday in May instead of the first Wednesday in January. In 1850 an amendment was adopted restoring the commencement of the political year to its original date, so the government was continued over without an election in 1851.	
1852	Sept. 13	John Hubbard, Hallowell, Dem.,	342
		William G. Crosby, Belfast, Whig,	174
		Anson G. Chandler, Anti-Maine Law,	63
1853	Sept. 12	Albert Pillsbury, Belfast, Dem.,	165
		William G. Crosby, Belfast, Whig,	194
		Ezekiel Holmes, Winthrop, Free Soil,	94
		Anson P. Morrill, Readfield, Maine Law,	64
1854	Sept. 11	Anson P. Morrill, Readfield, Maine Law and Know Nothing,	364
		Albion K. Parris, Portland, Dem.,	104
		Isaac Reed, Waldoboro, Whig,	82
		Shepard Cary, Opposition Dem.,	36
1855	Sept. 10	Anson P. Morrill, Readfield, Rep.,	439
		Samuel Wells, Portland, Dem.,	237
		Isaac Reed, Waldoboro, Whig,	30
1856	Sept. 8	Hannibal Hamlin, Hampden, Rep.,	550
		Samuel Wells, Portland, Dem.,	165
		George F. Patten, Bath, Whig,	26
1857	Sept. 14	Lot M. Morrill, Augusta, Rep.,	368
		Mannassah H. Smith, Portland, Dem.,	155
1858	Sept. 13	Lot M. Morrill, Augusta, Rep.,	437
		Mannassah H. Smith, Portland, Dem.,	198
1859	Sept. 12	Lot M. Morrill, Augusta, Rep.,	383

		Mannassah H. Smith, Portland, Dem.,	205
1860	Sept. 10	Israel Washburn, Jr., Orono, Rep.,	532
		Ephraim K. Smart, Camden, Dem.,	247
		Phineas Barnes, Portland, Whig,	22
1861	Sept. 9	Israel Washburn, Jr., Orono, Rep.,	399
		Charles D. Jameson, Bangor, War Dem.,	142
		John W. Dana, Fryeburg, Dem.,	36
1862	Sept. 8	Abner Coburn, Skowhegan, Rep.,	312
		Bion Bradbury, Eastport, Dem.,	128
		Charles D. Jameson, Bangor, War Dem.,	45
1863	Sept. 14	Samuel Cony, Augusta, Rep.,	568
		Bion Bradbury, Eastport, Dem.,	192
1864	Sept. 12	Samuel Cony, Augusta, Rep.,	513
		Joseph Howard, Portland, Dem.,	181
1865	Sept. 11	Samuel Cony, Augusta, Rep.,	402
		Joseph Howard, Portland, Dem.,	92
1866	Sept. 10	Joshua L. Chamberlain, Brunswick, Rep.,	607
		Eben F. Pillsbury, Augusta, Dem.,	187
1867	Sept. 9	Joshua L. Chamberlain, Brunswick, Rep.,	474
		Eben F. Pillsbury, Augusta, Dem.,	209
1868	Sept. 14	Joshua L. Chamberlain, Brunswick, Rep.,	644
		Eben F. Pillsbury, Augusta, Dem.,	283
1869	Sept. 13	Joshua L. Chamberlain, Brunswick, Rep.,	289
		Franklin Smith, Waterville, Dem.,	205
		Nathan G. Hichborn, Stockton, Tem.,	159
1870	Sept. 12	Sidney Perham, Paris, Rep.,	538
		Charles W. Roberts, Bangor, Dem.,	239
		J. L. Chamberlain, Brunswick, Rep.,	14
1871	Sept. 11	Sidney Perham, Paris, Rep.,	436
		Charles P. Kimball, Portland, Dem.,	238
1872	Sept. 9	Sidney Perham, Paris, Rep.,	592
		Charles P. Kimball, Portland, Dem.,	361
1873	Sept. 8	Nelson Dingley, Jr., Lewiston, Rep.,	168
		Joseph Titcomb, Kennebunk, Dem.,	93

		Joseph H. Williams, Augusta, Lib. Rep.,	15
1874	Sept. 14	Nelson Dingley, Jr., Lewiston, Rep.,	247
		Joseph Titcomb, Kennebunk, Dem.,	125
1875	Sept. 13	Selden Connor, Augusta, Rep.,	364
		Charles W. Roberts, Kennebunk, Dem.,	239
1876	Sept. 11	Selden Connor, Augusta, Rep.,	509
		John C. Talbot, East Machias, Dem.,	372
1877	Sept. 10	Joseph H. Williams, Augusta, Dem.,	371
		Selden Connor, Augusta, Rep.,	300
		J. L. Chamberlain, Brunswick, Rep.,	10
1878	Sept. 9	Selden Connor, Augusta, Rep.,	381
		Alonzo Garcelon, Lewiston, Dem.,	239
		Joseph L. Smith, Oldtown, Greenback,	77
1879	Sept. 8	Daniel F. Davis, Corinth, Rep.,	503
		Joseph L. Smith, Oldtown, Nat'l G. B.,	258
		Alonzo Garcelon, Lewiston, Dem.,	68
		Bion Bradbury, Portland, Dem.,	14
1880	Sept. 13	Daniel F. Davis, Corinth, Rep.,	562
		Harris M. Plaisted, Bangor, Fushion,	324
1882	Sept. 11	Frederick Robie, Gorham, Rep.,	606
		Harris M. Plaisted, Bangor, Fushion,	411
		Solon Chase, Turner, G. B.,	3
1884	Sept. 8	Frederick Robie, Gorham, Rep.,	646
		John B. Redmond, Ellsworth, Dem.,	492
		William T. Eustis, Dixfield, Pro.,	3
1886	Sept. 13	Joseph R. Bodwell, Hallowell, Rep.,	608
		Clark S. Edwards, Bethel, Dem.,	485
		Aaron Clark, Buxton, Pro.,	5
1888		Edwin C. Burleigh, Bangor, Rep.,	713
		William L. Putnam, Portland, Dem.,	704
		Volney B. Cushing, Bangor, Pro.,	10
		Scattering,	9

1890

	Edwin C. Burleigh Rep.	William P. Thompson Dem.	Scattering
Ward 1	80	127	2
" 2	56	124	
" 3	77	73	6
" 4	140	31	1
" 5	143	46	1
" 6	70	114	
" 7	72	113	2
	638	628	12

1892

	Charles F. Johnson Dem.	Henry B. Cleaves Rep.	Scattering
Ward 1	121	82	4
" 2	156	54	3
" 3	171	88	3
" 4	58	157	6
" 5	81	148	4
" 6	176	68	4
" 7	141	70	2
	904	665	26

1894

	Henry B. Cleaves Rep.	Charles F. Johnson Dem.	Luther C. Bateman Pop.
Ward 1	112	114	9
" 2	76	100	
" 3	106	76	

" 4	166	39	2
" 5	174	59	4
" 6	121	132	7
" 7	89	117	5
	844	637	27

1896

	Llewellyn Powers Rep.	Melvin P. Frank Dem.	W. H. Clifford Gold Dem.	Scattering
Ward 1	124	63		3
" 2	106	96		5
" 3	167	36		9
" 4	156	48	3	5
" 5	158	54		9
" 6	142	38		13
" 7	83	151		1
	937	486	3	45

1898

	Llewellyn Powers Rep.	Samuel L. Lord Dem.	Ammie S. Ladd Pro.	Scattering
Ward 1	103	75	2	1
" 2	108	90	2	1
" 3	115	46	9	
" 4	113	50	1	
" 5	109	56	10	1
" 6	79	61	15	
" 7	75	119		2
	702	497	39	5

1900

	John F. Hill Rep.	Samuel L. Lord Dem.	Grant Rogers Pro.	Scattering
Ward 1	129	118	2	4
" 2	139	128	1	1
" 3	161	76	4	
" 4	157	92	5	1
" 5	180	96	1	1
" 6	141	94	4	
" 7	71	184		
	978	788	17	7

1902

	Samuel W. Gould Dem.	John F. Hill Rep.	Scattering
Ward 1	138	124	8
" 2	124	95	6
" 3	74	133	6
" 4	117	127	1
" 5	85	142	3
" 6	104	102	1
" 7	215	48	2
	857	771	27

1904

	Cyrus W. Davis Dem.	William T. Cobb Rep.	Scattering
Ward 1	162	144	
" 2	154	128	1
" 3	99	188	6

" 4	148	171	
" 5	129	200	1
" 6	182	121	
" 7	215	94	4
	1089	1046	12

1906

	Cyrus W. Davis Dem.	William T. Cobb Rep.	Scattering
Ward 1	181	121	1
" 2	161	88	2
" 3	120	144	5
" 4	187	121	1
" 5	165	160	7
" 6	205	70	2
" 7	239	46	6
	1258	750	24

1908

	Obadiah Gardner Dem.	Bert M. Fernald Rep.	James H. Ames Pro.	Curtis A. Perry Soc.
Ward 1	199	117	3	
" 2	160	101	3	1
" 3	115	147	4	1
" 4	173	123	2	
" 5	213	142	4	2
" 6	190	81	1	1
" 7	203	96	4	
	1253	807	21	5

VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

1787–1819

1787	Thomas Cushing,	13
1788	Samuel Adams,	16
	Benjamin Lincoln,	2
	James Warren,	1
1789	Samuel Adams,	22
1790	Samuel Adams,	34
1791	Samuel Adams,	27
	Charles Jarvis,	1
1792	Samuel Adams,	21
1793	Samuel Adams,	21
1794	James Warren,	58
1795	Moses Gill,	45
	Elbridge Gerry,	1
1796	Moses Gill,	39
1797	Moses Gill,	63
	Increase Sumner,	1
	James Sullivan,	2
	Silas Lee,	1
1798	Moses Gill,	37
1799	Moses Gill,	46
	James Bowdoin,	22
	Samuel Phillips,	2
1800	Moses Gill,	64
	William Heath,	23
	Henry Dearborn,	1
1801	William Heath,	101
	Samuel Phillips,	14
1802	William Heath,	78
	Edward H. Robbins,	23

1803	Edward H. Robbins,	44
	James Bowdoin,	34
	John Chandler,	4
1804	William Heath,	95
	Edward H. Robbins,	41
1805	William Heath,	117
	Edward H. Robbins,	26
1806	William Heath,	134
	Edward H. Robbins,	31
1807	Levi Lincoln,	159
	Edward H. Robbins,	37
	John Lincoln,	1
1808	Levi Lincoln,	159
	David Cobb,	36
	Barzilai Gannett,	6
1809	Joseph B. Varnum,	148
	David Cobb,	48
	Joshua Cushman,	2
1810	William Gray,	145
	David Cobb,	46
1811	William Gray,	126
	William Phillips,	27
	Elbridge Gerry,	3
	James Parker,	2
1812	William King,	140
	William Phillips,	54
	Scattering,	7
1813	William King,	119
	William Phillips,	60
	Scattering,	4
1814	William Gray,	117
	William Phillips,	58
	Joshua Gage,	4
1815	William Gray,	147

	William Phillips,	49
	Scattering,	5
1816	William King,	149
	William Phillips,	55
	Scattering,	2
1817	William King,	132
	William Phillips,	61
1818	Thomas Kittredge,	124
	William Phillips,	38
1819	Benjamin Austin,	128
	William Phillips,	65

REPRESENTATIVE TO THE GENERAL COURT

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

1782-1819

1782	May 21	Zimri Heywood
1783	May 5	Ezekiel Pattee
1784	May 10	Ezekiel Pattee
1785	There was no election of a Representative to the General Court. It is recorded that the warrant was "not returned seasonably."	
1786	May 8	Ezekiel Pattee
1787	May 7	Ezekiel Pattee
1788	May 5	It was voted not to send a Representative to the General Court.
1789	May 4	Arthur Lithgow
1790	May 3	It was voted not to send a Representative to the General Court.
1791	May 2	Whole number of votes, 34
		George Warren, 33
		Zimri Heywood, 1
1792	May 7	George Warren

1793	May 6	Benjamin Runnels
1794	May 12	Josiah Hayden
1795	May 6	Arthur Lithgow
1796	May 5	Obadiah Williams
1797	May 10	Voted not to send a Representative to the General Court.
1798	May 10	Voted not to send a Representative to the General Court.
1799	May 6	Elnathan Sherwin
1800	May 5	Elnathan Sherwin
1801	May 7	Elnathan Sherwin
1802	May 10	Elnathan Sherwin

1803 A warrant was issued for a meeting to be held at the usual voting place on Monday, May 2, 1803, for the "purpose of choosing one Representative to represent the town of Waterville at the General Court to be convened and held at Boston on the last Wednesday of May," but at the meeting it was voted "to dissolve that part of said meeting which was for the choice of a Representative to the General Court."

1804	May 11	Whole number of votes,	49
		Elnathan Sherwin,	41
		James Stackpole,	5
		James Crommett,	3
1805	May 6	Whole number of votes,	57
		Elnathan Sherwin,	47
		Asa Redington,	4
		Herman Gibbs,	3
		Moses Appleton,	1
		Reuben Kidder,	1
		William Phillips,	1
1806	May 5	Whole number of votes,	32
		Elnathan Sherwin,	30
		James Stackpole, Jr.,	2

1807	May 4	Whole number of votes,	53
		Elnathan Sherwin,	52
		James Hasty,	1
1808	May 2	Whole number of votes,	42
		Elnathan Sherwin,	42
1809	May 1	Whole number of votes,	101
		Elnathan Sherwin,	69
		Jed Thayer,	32
1810	May 7	Whole number of votes,	83
		Eleazer W. Ripley,	48
		Elnathan Sherwin,	18
		James Stackpole, Jr.,	12
		Isaac Stevens,	2
		James Hasty,	1
		Asa Redington,	1
		Timothy Boutelle,	1
1811	May 13	Whole number of votes,	103
		Eleazer W. Ripley,	73
		James Stackpole,	13
		Asa Soule,	8
		Elnathan Sherwin,	4
		Isaac Stevens,	3
		Asa Redington,	1
		Potter Fish,	1
1812	May 4	Whole number of votes,	89
		Elnathan Sherwin,	58
		Timothy Boutelle,	16
		Micah Ellis,	11
		Daniel Cook,	2
		Asa Redington,	1
		James Hasty,	1
1813	May 10	Whole number of votes,	98
		Elnathan Sherwin,	70

		Daniel Wells,	26
		Timothy Boutelle,	1
		Samuel Downing,	1
1814	May 2	Whole number of votes,	48
		Elnathan Sherwin,	48
1815	May 1	Whole number of votes,	69
		Elnathan Sherwin,	69
1816	May 13	Whole number of votes,	84
		Daniel Cook,	51
		Baxter Crowell,	28
		Ephraim Getchell,	2
		James Hasty,	2
		Asa Redington,	1
1817	May 1	Whole number of votes,	117
		Daniel Cook,	79
		Baxter Crowell,	36
		Moses Dalton,	2

1818 Voted not to choose a Representative to the General Court.

1819 May 3 Voted to elect two Representatives. Whole number of votes 116, necessary for a choice 59. Ebenezer Bacon had 95 and was declared elected. Whole number of votes 108, necessary for a choice 55. Abijah Smith had 64 and was declared elected.

REPRESENTATIVE TO THE LEGISLATURE

State o Maine
1820--1906

1820	April 3	Whole number of votes,	184
		Baxter Crowell,	104
		Daniel Cook,	79
		Ebenezer Bacon,	1

1821	Sept. 10	Whole number of votes,	153
		Baxter Crowell,	81
		Abijah Smith,	66
		Scattering,	6
1822	Sept. 9	Whole number of votes,	129
		Baxter Crowell,	65
		Daniel Cook,	59
		Scattering,	5
1823	Sept. 8	Whole number of votes,	109
		Baxter Crowell,	77
		Edward Esty, Jr.,	18
		Ebenezer Bacon,	10
		Scattering,	4
1824	Sept. 13	Whole number of votes,	120
		Timothy Boutelle,	65
		Abijah Smith,	30
		Baxter Crowell,	12
		Asa Redington, Jr.,	12
		Daniel Cook,	1
1825	Sept. 12	Whole number of votes,	58
		Timothy Boutelle,	54
		Scattering,	4
1826	Sept. 11	Whole number of votes,	221
		Sylvanus Cobb,	126
		Timothy Boutelle,	87
		Peleg Sprague,	3
		Scattering,	5
1827	Sept. 10	Whole number of votes,	150
		Sylvanus Cobb,	91
		Timothy Boutelle,	54
		Scattering,	5

1828	Sept. 8	Whole number of votes,	178
		Timothy Boutelle,	129
		Perley Low,	19
		Nathaniel Gilman,	16
		Scattering,	14
1829	Sept. 14	Whole number of votes,	303
		Timothy Boutelle,	174
		Ebenezer Bacon,	120
		Scattering,	9
1830	Sept. 13	Whole number of votes,	329
		Timothy Boutelle,	186
		Ebenezer Bacon,	137
		Scattering,	6
1831	Sept. 12	Whole number of votes,	320
		Baxter Crowell,	170
		Ebenezer Bacon,	142
		Jediah Morrill,	8
1832	Sept. 10	Whole number of votes,	417
		Jediah Morrill,	226
		David Combs,	191
1833	Sept. 9	Whole number of votes,	357
		Jediah Morrill,	188
		David Combs,	97
		Eben F. Bacon,	66
		Scattering,	6
1834	Sept. 8	Whole number of votes,	483
		Timothy Boutelle,	254
		Eben F. Bacon,	225
		Scattering,	4
1835	Sept. 14	Whole number of votes,	360
		Hiram C. Warren,	169
		David Combs,	181

		Benjamin Clement,	9
		Eben F. Bacon,	1
1836	Sept. 12	Whole number of votes,	451
		Nehemiah Getchell,	224
		David Combs,	192
		James Stackpole, Jr.,	21
		Scattering,	14
1837	Sept. 11	Whole number of votes,	520
		Calvin Gardner,	262
		Wyman B. S. Moor,	236
		David Combs,	7
		William Hume,	6
		Scattering,	9
1838	Sept. 10	Whole number of votes,	593
		John R. Philbrick,	294
		Wyman B. S. Moor,	294
		Scattering,	5
		No choice. An election was ordered for Sept. 17, with the following result:	
		Wyman B. S. Moor,	296
		John R. Philbrick,	284
		Jonathan Combs, Jr.,	1
1839	Sept. 9	Whole number of votes,	582
		Erastus O. Wheeler,	298
		Wyman B. S. Moor,	280
		Scattering,	4
1840	Sept. 14	Whole number of votes,	574
		Joseph Hitchins,	304
		Silas Redington,	255
		Samuel Appleton,	15
1841	Sept. 13	Whole number of votes,	561
		Wyman B. S. Moor,	260

		Theodore O. Saunders,	255
		Enoch Morrill,	31
		Isaac Redington,	8
		Scattering,	7
		No choice.	
	Sept. 20	Whole number of votes,	563
		Wyman B. S. Moor,	273
		Moses Hanscom,	272
		Enoch Morrill,	15
		Scattering,	3
		No choice.	
	Sept. 27	Whole number of votes,	561
		Moses Hanscom,	280
		Wyman B. S. Moor,	278
		Scattering,	3
		No choice.	
	Oct. 4	Whole number of votes,	571
		Moses Hanscom,	295
		Wyman B. S. Moor,	275
		Enoch Morrill,	1
1842	Sept. 12	Whole number of votes,	578
		Moses Hanscom,	286
		Wyman B. S. Moor,	261
		Isaac Redington,	17
		Scattering,	14
		No choice.	
	Oct. 3	Whole number of votes,	247
		Moses Hanscom,	273
		Wyman B. S. Moor,	251
		Isaac Redington,	8
		Scattering,	15
		No choice.	

	Oct. 24	Whole number of votes,	506
		Moses Hanscom,	240
		Wyman B. S. Moor,	230
		Isaac Redington,	12
		William Dorr,	9
		Scattering,	15
		No choice.	
	Nov. 14	Whole number of votes,	513
		William Dorr,	241
		Wyman B. S. Moor,	233
		Moses Hanscom,	29
		Scattering,	10
		No choice.	
	Dec. 5	Whole number of votes,	502
		Wyman B. S. Moor,	236
		William Dorr,	232
		Moses Hanscom,	23
		Scattering,	11
		No choice.	
	Dec. 26	Whole number of votes,	536
		Wyman B. S. Moor,	250
		William Dorr,	246
		Moses Hanscom,	30
		Scattering,	10
		No choice.	
1843	Jan. 16	Whole number of votes,	517
		Wyman B. S. Moor,	234
		William Dorr,	231
		Moses Hanscom,	29
		Scattering,	23
		No choice.	
	Feb. 6	Whole number of votes,	367
		William Dorr,	169

		Wyman B. S. Moor,	165
		Moses Hanscom,	14
		Scattering,	19
		No choice.	
	Feb. 27	Whole number of votes,	450
		Timothy Boutelle,	233
		Wyman B. S. Moor,	184
		Moses Hanscom,	20
		William Dorr,	5
		Scattering,	8
1843	Mar. 20	Whole number of votes,	401
		Timothy Boutelle,	185
		Wyman B. S. Moor,	161
		Moses Hanscom,	16
		James Stackpole, Jr.,	9
		Josiah Crosby,	7
		Scattering,	23
		No choice.	
	April 10	Whole number of votes,	241
		William Dorr,	126
		Wyman B. S. Moor,	106
		Moses Hanscom,	7
		Scattering,	2
1843	Sept. 11	Whole number of votes,	521
		Jonathan Combs, Jr.,	239
		George W. Pressey,	236
		Moses Stacy,	39
		Scattering,	7
		No choice.	
	Sept. 18	Whole number of votes,	428
		Eliphaz Fay,	233
		Jonathan Combs, Jr.,	182
		Moses Stacy,	10

		Scattering,	3
		About Jan. 1, 1844, Mr. Eliphaz Fay resigned as Representative to the Legislature. An election was ordered for Jan. 22, 1844, with the following result:	
	Jan. 22	Whole number of votes,	358
		Jonathan Combs, Jr.,	159
		Russell Ellis,	151
		Moses Stacy,	26
		Hall Chase,	10
		Scattering,	12
		No choice.	
	Jan. 29	Whole number of votes,	355
		William Dorr,	175
		Jonathan Combs, Jr.,	157
		Scattering,	23
1844	Sept. 9	Whole number of votes,	611
		Samuel Appleton,	286
		Eldridge L. Getchell,	263
		Moses Hanscom,	52
		William Dorr,	8
		Scattering,	2
		No choice.	
	Sept. 16	Whole number of votes,	477
		Jediah Morrill,	227
		Eldridge L. Getchell,	216
		Moses Hanscom,	31
		Scattering,	3
		No choice.	
	Sept. 23	Whole number of votes,	434
		Jediah Morrill,	220
		Eldridge L. Getchell,	193

		Moses Hanscom,	17
		Scattering,	4
1845	Jan. 20	Whole number of votes,	376
		William Dorr,	173
		Josiah Crosby,	164
		Eldridge L. Getchell,	10
		Scattering,	29
		No choice.	
	Jan. 27	Whole number of votes,	372
		William Dorr,	187
		Josiah Crosby,	162
		Eldridge L. Getchell,	11
		Scattering,	12
1815	Sept. 9	Whole number of votes,	452
		Stephen Stark,	187
		Frederick P. Haviland,	165
		Thomas Baker,	87
		Scattering,	13
		No choice.	
	Sept. 15	Whole number of votes,	270
		Frederick P. Haviland,	157
		Stephen Stark,	54
		Thomas Baker,	55
		Theodore O. Saunders,	4
1846	Sept. 14	Whole number of votes,	418
		Stephen Stark,	230
		Jonathan Combs, Jr.,	108
		Samuel Scammon,	55
		Samuel Appleton,	9
		Scattering,	16
1847	Sept. 13	Whole number of votes,	340
		Stephen Stark,	112

		Perley Low,	87
		Joseph Hasty,	69
		Harrison A. Smith,	59
		Oliver Paine,	7
		Scattering,	6
		No choice.	
	Sept. 20	Whole number of votes,	236
		Samuel Appleton,	95
		Joseph Hasty,	44
		Perley Low,	40
		Stephen Stark,	25
		Silas Redington,	17
		Harrison A. Smith,	11
		Scattering,	4
		No choice.	
	Sept. 27	Whole number of votes,	281
		Stephen Stark,	167
		Samuel Appleton,	55
		David Combs,	55
		Scattering,	4
1848	Sept. 11	Whole number of votes,	490
		Thomas Baker,	203
		Calvin Gardner,	200
		P. L. Chandler,	84
		Scattering,	3
1849	Sept. 10	Whole number of votes,	411
		Joseph Percival,	179
		Alpheus Lyon,	163
		William Lewis,	67
		Calvin Gardner,	2
1850	Sept. 9	Whole number of votes,	442
		Joseph Percival,	250
		James Rice,	142

		George W. Pressey,	42
		Scattering,	8
1852	Sept. 13	Whole number of votes,	570
		Joshua Nye, Jr.,	304
		Samuel S. Parker,	229
		Harrison Barrett,	37
1853	Sept. 12	Whole number of votes,	516
		Joab Harriman,	217
		John Benson,	165
		Moses Hanscom,	130
		Scattering,	4
1854	Sept. 11	Whole number of votes,	587
		Moses Hanscom,	371
		Wyman B. S. Moor,	214
		Scattering,	2
1855	Sept. 10	Whole number of votes,	703
		Jones R. Elden,	442
		Samuel Appleton,	260
		Cyrus Wheeler,	1
1856	Sept. 8	Whole number of votes,	716
		Josiah H. Drummond,	531
		Charles Low,	178
		Scattering,	7
1857	Sept. 14	Whole number of votes,	523
		Josiah H. Drummond,	341
		Frederick P. Haviland,	170
		Dennis L. Miliken,	7
		Arthur Deering,	5
1858	Sept. 13	Whole number of votes,	595
		James Stackpole,	311
		Frederick P. Haviland,	273

		Arthur Deering,	7
		Scattering,	4
1859	Sept. 12	Whole number of votes,	579
		Benjamin C. Benson,	354
		John M. Libby,	220
		Scattering,	5
1860	Sept. 10	Whole number of votes,	786
		Joseph Percival,	517
		Frederick P. Haviland,	263
		Scattering,	6
1861	Sept. 9	Whole number of votes,	446
		Dennis L. Miliken,	426
		Thomas W. Herrick,	10
		Scattering,	10
1862	Sept. 8	Whole number of votes,	524
		John M. Libby,	364
		Charles M. Morse,	160
1863	Sept. 14	Whole number of votes,	740
		W. A. P. Dillingham,	550
		George E. Shores,	190
1864	Sept. 12	Whole number of votes,	685
		W. A. P. Dillingham,	356
		Reuben Foster,	258
		Franklin Smith,	69
		Scattering,	2
1865	Sept. 11	Whole number of votes,	481
		Reuben Foster,	312
		Samuel Blaisdell,	98
		Ira R. Doolittle,	66
		Scattering,	5
1866	Sept. 10	Whole number of votes,	797
		Reuben Foster,	359

		Abner R. Small,	275
		John W. Hubbard,	163
1867	Sept. 9	Whole number of votes,	690
		Edwin P. Blaisdell,	341
		George A. Phillips,	250
		William McCartney,	99
1868	Sept. 14	Whole number of votes,	898
		Edwin P. Blaisdell,	611
		George E. Shores,	285
		Scattering,	2
1869	Sept. 13	Whole number of votes,	582
		Reuben Foster,	375
		Winthrop Morrill,	204
		Scattering,	3
1870	Sept. 12	Whole number of votes,	785
		Solyman Heath,	443
		Frederick P. Haviland,	341
		John Ayer,	1
1871	Sept. 11	Whole number of votes,	742
		Edmund F. Webb,	385
		Solyman Heath,	357
1872	Sept. 11	Whole number of votes,	950
		Edmund F. Webb,	599
		Benjamin F. Folger,	351
1873	Sept. 9	Whole number of votes,	282
		Greenlief T. Stevens,	185
		William McCartney,	97
1874	Sept. 14	Whole number of votes,	378
		Greenlief T. Stevens,	231
		William McCartney,	147

1875	Sept. 13	Whole number of votes,	593
		Nathaniel Meader,	362
		Frederick P. Haviland,	231
1876	Sept. 11	Whole number of votes,	880
		Nathaniel Meader,	486
		George A. Alden,	394
1877	Sept. 10	Whole number of votes,	667
		Franklin Smith,	423
		R. Wesley Dunn,	241
		Scattering,	3
1878	Sept. 9	Whole number of votes,	694
		George W. Goulding,	385
		Franklin Smith,	308
		John Ware,	1
1879	Sept. 8	Whole number of votes,	826
		George W. Goulding,	499
		William H. McCartney,	195
		Andrew J. Libby,	132
1880	Sept. 13	Whole number of votes,	885
		Francis E. Heath,	564
		Eri Drew,	321
1882	Sept. 11	Whole number of votes,	1013
		Nathaniel Meader,	594
		George A. Alden,	419
1884	Sept. 8	Whole number of votes,	1133
		Frederick C. Thayer,	632
		George A. Alden,	501
1886	Sept. 13	Whole number of votes,	1101
		Perham S. Heald,	596
		Frank W. Haskell,	503
		Scattering,	2

1888	Whole number of votes,	1431
	Perham S. Heald,	719
	George A. Alden,	702
	Scattering,	10

1890

	Frank L. Thayer	George A. Phillips
Ward 1	129	77
" 2	133	50
" 3	75	77
" 4	37	139
" 5	52	145
" 6	118	65
" 7	115	70
	659	623

1892

	Simon S. Brown	Charles E. Matthews	William P. Putnam
Ward 1	164	85	5
" 2	147	56	4
" 3	114	86	2
" 4	53	157	1
" 5	70	148	12
" 6	169	70	1
" 7	133	69	2
	850	671	27

1894

	William T. Haines	Simon S. Brown	Charles F. Longman
Ward 1	119	111	6
" 2	75	101	

" 3	106	73	1
" 4	173	38	1
" 5	172	59	4
" 6	121	132	7
" 7	87	115	4
	853	629	23

1896

	Warren C. Philbrook	Fred Pooler
Ward 1	125	64
" 2	111	98
" 3	163	36
" 4	156	48
" 5	159	53
" 6	144	41
" 7	61	173
	919	513

1898

	Warren C. Philbrook	Cyrus W. Davis
Ward 1	102	75
" 2	107	90
" 3	115	48
" 4	108	52
" 5	108	60
" 6	79	71
" 7	72	123
	691	519

1900

	Harvey D. Eaton	Cyrus W. Davis	H. D. Eaton
Ward 1	121	121	
" 2	134	132	
" 3	140	92	
" 4	141	110	
" 5	157	121	
" 6			108
" 7	69	185	
	762	761	108

	C. W. Davis	Cyrus Davis	C. Davis
Ward 1	1		
" 2			
" 3	1		1
" 4		1	
" 5			
" 6	108		
" 7			
	110	1	1

Special Election

1901, Feb. 11

	Cyrus W. Davis	Harvey D. Eaton
Ward 1	129	119
" 2	112	110
" 3	115	119

" 4	130	112
" 5	123	139
" 6	105	107
" 7	175	70
	889	776

1902

	Cyrus W. Davis	Fred Pooler	Dana P. Foster	Archilles Joly
Ward 1	160	142	116	99
" 2 130		127	89	97
" 3	92	73	123	116
" 4	130	117	123	110
" 5	109	88	133	115
" 6	118	106	94	94
" 7	222	226	50	46
	961	879	728	677

Scattering, 6 in Ward 1.

1904

	Charles F. Johnson	William J. Lannigan	William T. Haines	Arthur Daviau
Ward 1	155	153	153	155
" 2	151	136	130	145
" 3	99	194	190	91
" 4	147	178	176	141
" 5	136	203	193	122
" 6	181	123	123	180
" 7	216	94	98	230
	1085	1081	1063	1054

1906

	Fred Pooler	Charles F. Johnson	John E. Nelson	Harold E. Cook
Ward 1	172	178	129	123
" 2	163	164	93	90
" 3	108	110	152	151
" 4	173	179	133	129
" 5	154	158	172	168
" 6	200	200	70	70
" 7	237	239	47	46
	1207	1228	796	777

1908

	William R. Pattangall Dem.	John L. Fortier Dem.	John E. Nelson Rep.	A. Joly Rep.
Ward 1	183	165	151	131
" 2	156	140	119	103
" 3	105	92	165	154
" 4	158	149	156	128
" 5	196	170	180	144
" 6	182	185	92	80
" 7	201	202	99	98
	1181	1103	962	838

VOTE FOR MAYOR AFTER THE FORMATION OF THE WARDS

1889, March 4

	Nathaniel Meader Rep.	Charles F. Johnson Dem.
Ward 1	88	121
" 2	65	115

" 3	91	111
" 4	157	43
" 5	168	68
" 6	84	123
" 7	91	116
	744	697

1890, March 3

	Nathaniel Meader Rep.	Charles F Johnson Dem
Ward 1	116	130
" 2	72	120
" 3	136	151
" 4	155	40
" 5	159	53
" 6	89	137
" 7	95	127
	822	758

1891

	Edgar L. Jones Dem.	Moses C. Foster Rep.
Ward 1	154	100
" 2	131	48
" 3	109	90
" 4	44	159
" 5	71	150
" 6	135	69
" 7	127	66
	771	682

1893

	Charles F. Johnson Dem.	Edmund F. Webb Rep.
Ward 1	148	110
" 2	130	63
" 3	102	79
" 4	49	151
" 5	76	145
" 6	148	76
" 7	111	63
	764	687

1894

	Christian Knauff Rep.	Chas. H. Redington Dem.
Ward 1	99	112
" 2	94	89
" 3	103	95
" 4	170	31
" 5	178	48
" 6	130	120
" 7	111	90
	885	585

1895, March 4

	Christian Knauff Rep.	Charles A. Hill Dem.
Ward 1	147	144
" 2	63	107
" 3	137	60

" 4	162	40
" 5	167	55
" 6	115	151
" 7	95	120
	886	678

1896, March 3

	Edmund F. Webb Rep.	Wallace B. Smith Dem.
Ward 1	111	68
" 2	91	114
" 3	154	55
" 4	144	59
" 5	155	52
" 6	130	72
" 7	64	163
	849	583

1897, March 1

	Chas. H. Redington Dem.	Frank J. Goodridge Rep.
Ward 1	87	72
" 2	135	71
" 3	103	78
" 4	96	95
" 5	105	77
" 6	99	78
" 7	127	88
	752	559

1898, March 7

	Carroll W. Abbott Rep.	Frank L. Thayer Dem.	Scattering
Ward 1	122	63	14
" 2	120	115	
" 3	130	52	6
" 4	140	68	5
" 5	149	66	2
" 6	114	61	2
" 7	139	59	4
	914	484	33

1899, March 6

	Warren C. Philbrook Rep.	Frank L Thayer Dem.
Ward 1	98	104
" 2	132	115
" 3	126	70
" 4	101	76
" 5	117	103
" 6	101	86
" 7	64	153
	739	707

1900, March 5

	Warren C. Philbrook Rep.	Frank L. Thayer Dem.
Ward 1	112	101
" 2	122	140

" 3	131	68
" 4	129	90
" 5	152	89
" 6	117	110
" 7	53	184
	816	782

1901, March 4

	Martin Blaisdell Cit.	Scattering
Ward 1	212	2
" 2	255	3
" 3	175	
" 4	205	1
" 5	214	1
" 6	206	
" 7	233	2
	1500	9

1902, March 3

	Martin Blaisdell Rep.	Walter E. Reid Dem.	Wilbur F. Berry Tem.
Ward 1	103	105	43
" 2	103	98	49
" 3	141	41	52
" 4	123	68	.49
" 5	112	64	95
" 6	88	81	47
" 7	85	150	33
	755	607	368

1903, March 2

	Cyrus W. Davis Dem.	Martin Blaisdell Rep.
Ward 1	170	125
" 2	144	87
" 3	80	172
" 4	133	137
" 5	109	161
" 6	153	108
" 7	238	49
	1027	839

1904, March 7

	Cyrus W. Davis Dem.	Horace Purinton Rep.
Ward 1	159	154
" 2	142	125
" 3	78	162
" 4	145	156
" 5	109	185
" 6	177	96
" 7	182	88
..	992	966

1905, March 6

	Horace Purinton Rep.	Edgar L. Jones Dem.
Ward 1	154	174
" 2	149	147
" 3	98	92

" 4	171	157
" 5	181	129
" 6	131	159
" 7	89	205
	1073	1063

1906, March 5

	Edgar L. Jones Dem.	Horace Purinton Rep.
Ward 1	170	156
" 2	172	102
" 3	113	161
" 4	190	116
" 5	169	146
" 6	202	88
" 7	237	51
	1253	820

1907, March 4

	Luther G. Bunker Rep.	Chas. H. Barton Dem.
Ward 1	153	173
" 2	145	134
" 3	196	78
" 4	167	168
" 5	234	110
" 6	110	183
" 7	83	207
	1088	1053

1908, March 2

	Luther G. Bunker Rep.	Chas. H. Barton Dem.
Ward 1	177	160
" 2	150	136
" 3	196	72
" 4	185	119
" 5	244	107
" 6	147	161
" 7	109	194
	1208	949

VOTE FOR ALDERMEN

Ward One

1889	Simon S. Brown, Dem.,	116
	Fred D. Lunt, Rep.,	89
1890	Simon S. Brown, Dem.,	130
	William T. Haines, Rep.,	116
1891	Simon S. Brown, Dem.,	146
	Fred D. Lunt, Rep.,	103
1893	Albert B. Spencer, Dem.,	141
	Frederick S. Clay, Rep.,	106
1894	George M. Lovering, Dem.,	88
	Frederick S. Clay, Rep.,	80
	Albert B. Spencer, Ind.,	58
1895	Edward C. Lasselle, Dem.,	149
	Levi Bushey, Rep.,	142
1896	Fred D. Lunt, Rep.,	112
	Russell Jones, Dem.,	69
1897	Fred D. Lunt, Rep.,	80
	George H. Grondin, Dem.,	76

1898	Mortimer E. Adams, Rep.,	117
	George W. Fitzgerald, Dem.,	85
1899	James Toomey, Dem.,	103
	James P. Goddard, Rep.,	101
1900	Fred D. Lunt, Rep.,	111
	James Toomey, Dem.,	107
1901	Charles H. Barton, Cit.,	119
	Fred D. Lunt, Rep.,	96
1902	Charles H. Barton, Dem.,	123
	William Vaughn, Rep.,	123
1903	Charles H. Barton, Dem.,	170
	David O. Wade, Rep.,	128
1904	Charles H. Barton, Dem.,	162
	James P. Goddard, Rep.,	150
1905	Charles H. Barton, Dem.,	174
	Emery W. Cook, Rep.,	156
1906	Charles H. Barton, Dem.,	167
	Emery W. Cook, Rep.,	161
1907	John P. Baxter, Dem.,	171
	Charles S. Pratt, Rep.,	156
1908	Emery W. Cook, Rep.,	181
	Charles M. Richardson, Dem.,	159

Ward Two

1889	George A. Alden, Dem.,	117
	Dean P. Buck, Rep.,	64
1890	Richard J. Barry, Dem.,	116
	Horace A. Toward, Rep.,	73
1891	Richard J. Barry, Dem.,	127
	Edward W. Hall, Rep.,	50
1893	Fred Burgess, Dem.,	95
	Dean P. Buck, Rep.,	48
	Richard J. Barry, Ind. Dem.,	43
1894	Horace A. Toward, Rep.,	95

	Joseph H. Grondin, Dem.,	88
1895	John J. Foley, Dem.,	107
	Horace A. Toward, Rep.,	64
1896	George A. Wilson, Dem.,	114
	Horace A. Toward, Rep.,	91
1897	George A. Wilson, Dem.,	115
	Horace A. Toward, Rep.,	91
1898	Frank M. Rand, Rep.,	131
	George A. Wilson, Dem.,	111
1899	Frank B. Lowe, Rep.,	136
	George A. Wilson, Dem.,	111
1900	Chester F. Rowe, Dem.,	138
	Frank B. Lowe, Rep.,	124
1901	Sherman L. Berry, Cit.,	130
	Frank B. Lowe, Rep.,	121
1902	Frank M. Rand, Rep.,	138
	George A. Wilson, Dem.,	102
1903	Owen W. Clement, Dem.,	144
	Charles D. Sayward, Rep.,	87
1904	Owen W. Clement, Dem.,	139
	Frank B. Lowe, Rep.,	128
1905	Ernest L. Gove, Rep.,	147
	Edward L. Hall, Dem.,	146
1906	Chester F. Rowe, Dem.,	162
	Ernest L. Gove, Rep.,	113
1907	Charles D. Sayward, Rep.,	143
	Edward L. Hall, Dem.,	135
1908	Charles D. Sayward, Rep.,	150
	Chester F. Rowe, Dem.,	137

Ward Three

1889	Charles A. Hill, Dem.,	108
	Willard B. Arnold, Rep.,	94
1890	Charles A. Hill, Dem.,	147

	Willard B. Arnold, Rep.,	134
1891	Matthew S. Goodrich, Dem.,	106
	Luther H. Soper, Rep.,	93
1893	Jesse Stinson, Dem.,	95
	Fred A. Wing, Rep.,	81
1894	Stanford H. Chase, Dem.,	100
	Fred A. Wing, Rep.,	97
1895	Colby Getchell, Rep.,	138
	Edward C. Herrin, Dem.,	59
1896	Colby Getchell, Rep.,	153
	Charles Plummer, Dem.,	55
1897	George K. Boutelle, Rep.,	135
	Sanford J. Tupper, Dem.,	59
1898	Charles F. Keith, Rep.,	130
	Sanford J. Tupper, Dem.,	58
1899	Charles F. Keith, Rep.,	130
	Sanford J. Tupper, Dem.,	65
1900	Charles F. Keith, Rep.,	129
	Jules Gamache, Dem.,	68
1901	Everett C. Wardwell, Cit.,	177
1902	Charles F. Keith, Rep.,	161
	Jesse Stinson, Dem.,	48
	James E. Chalmers, Pro.,	28
1903	Charles F. Keith, Rep.,	173
	Charles F. Miller, Dem.,	78
1904	Frank W. Alden, Rep.,	165
	Charles F. Miller, Dem.,	72
1905	Matthew S. Goodrich, Rep.,	179
	Dennis E. Bowman, Dem.,	112
1906	Fred A. Wing, Rep.,	180
	Norman K. Fuller, Dem.,	100
1907	Fred A. Wing, Rep.,	190
	Charles F. Miller, Dem.,	81
1908	Albert F. Drummond, Rep.,	190
	Charles F. Miller, Dem.,	76

Ward Four

1889	Frederick C. Thayer, Rep.,	159
	Frank A. Smith, Dem.,	41
1890	Moses C. Foster, Rep.,	156
	Eri Drew, Dem.,	40
1891	Everett R. Drummond, Rep.,	161
	Eri Drew, Dem.,	42
1893	Everett R. Drummond, Rep.,	147
	Eri Drew, Dem.,	44
	Blank,	10
1894	Everett R. Drummond, Rep.,	166
	Eri Drew, Dem.,	31
1895	Thomas E. Ransted, Rep.,	157
	Eri Drew, Dem.,	39
1896	Thomas E. Ransted, Rep.,	145
	Edward C. Herrin, Dem.,	56
1897	Amos E. Purinton, Rep.,	138
	Wallace B. Smith, Dem.,	65
1898	Thomas E. Ransted, Rep.,	146
	Edward C. Herrin, Dem.,	68
1899	George F. Davies, Rep.,	113
	William D. Haines, Dem.,	67
1900	George F. Davies, Rep.,	137
	William D. Haines, Dem.,	83
1901	Horace Perkins, Cit.,	205
1902	Everett C. Wardwell, Rep.,	147
	Charles A. Hill, Dem.,	68
1903	Charles C. Follett, Rep.,	141
	Charles A. Hill, Dem.,	130
1904	Edgar L. Jones, Dem.,	150
	Charles Wentworth, Rep.,	146
1905	George F. Davies, Rep.,	179
	Ora A. Meader, Dem.,	148

1906	Simon S. Brown, Dem.,	178
	Josiah C. Fuller, Rep.,	127
1907	Miller Colby, Dem.,	174
	Elwood M. Jepson, Rep.,	162
1908	Frank B. Hubbard, Rep.,	180
	Simon S. Brown, Dem.,	125

Ward Five

1889	Charles G. Carlton, Rep.,	168
	Edgar L. Jones, Dem.,	67
1890	Charles E. Matthews, Rep.,	160
	Frederick P. Haviland, Dem.,	51
1891	George A. Phillips, Rep.,	157
	Jacob Peavy, Dem.,	64
1893	Christian Knauff, Rep.,	148
	Jonas P. Gray, Dem.,	72
1894	F. Aug. Knauff, Rep.,	176
	Jonas P. Gray, Dem.,	49
1895	Frank W. Noble, Rep.,	170
	Jonas P. Gray, Dem.,	52
1896	William M. Lincoln, Rep.,	155
	Howard C. Morse, Dem.,	52
1897	Evander Gilpatrick, Rep.,	146
	Warren W. Spaulding, Dem.,	55
1898	Calvin W. Gilman, Rep.,	144
	C. Henri Williams, Dem.,	70
1899	Charles F. Johnson, Dem.,	116
	Calvin W. Gilman, Rep.,	107
1900	George L. Learned, Rep.,	164
	Alonzo B. Morrill, Dem.,	81
1901	Robert L. Proctor, Cit.,	216
1902	George L. Learned, Rep.,	179
	Charles P. Crommett, Dem.,	69
1903	Robert H. Union, Rep.,	167
	Howard C. Morse, Dem.,	105

1904	Robert H. Union, Rep.,	202
	Charles P. Crommett, Dem.,	98
1905	Edmund D. Noyes, Rep.,	190
	Alonzo B. Morrill, Dem.,	120
1906	Edmund D. Noyes, Rep.,	168
	George D. Meservey, Dem.,	141
1907	Selden E. Whitcomb, Rep.,	234
	George D. Meservey, Dem.,	108
1908	John A. Davison, Rep.,	238
	Howard A. Morse, Dem.,	112

Ward Six

1889	Charles H. Redington, Dem.,	123
	G. Albert Phillips, Rep.,	84
1890	Charles H. Redington, Dem.,	137
	G. Albert Phillips, Rep.,	89
1891	Paul Marshall, Dem.,	142
	Thomas J. Emery, Rep.,	59
1893	Gedeon Picher, Dem.,	144
	Christopher C. Coro, Rep.,	81
1894	John A. Lang, Rep.,	133
	Gedeon Picher, Dem.,	118
1895	Abraham Reny, Dem.,	151
	Charles Reny, Rep.,	118
1896	John A. Lang, Rep.,	129
	Charles P. Crommett, Dem.,	73
1897	John A. Lang, Rep.,	117
	Bert G. Jewett, Dem.,	60
1898	J. Fred Pollard, Rep.,	110
	Cyrus W. Davis, Dem.,	60
1899	John A. Lang, Rep.,	106
	Cyrus W. Davis, Dem.,	83
1900	Joel L. Foster, Rep.,	119
	John L. Fortier, Dem.,	108

1901	Joel L. Foster, Rep.,	120
	Horatio D. Bates, Cit.,	85
1902	Joel L. Foster, Rep.,	112
	W. S. B. Runnels, Dem.,	88
	Horatio D. Bates, Ind.,	17
1903	Walter E. Reid, Dem.,	148
	Joel L. Foster, Rep.,	113
1904	Arthur Daviau, Dem.,	176
	Horatio D. Bates, Rep.,	97
1905	Arthur Daviau, Dem.,	153
	Luther G. Bunker, Rep.,	136
1906	Joseph E. Poulin, Dem.,	196
	Victor Bongoin, Rep.,	96
1907	Joseph E. Poulin, Dem.,	185
	Charles A. Redington, Rep.,	108
1908	John L. Fortier, Dem.,	166
	James M. Greaney, Rep.,	140

Ward Seven

1889	Howard C. Morse, Dem.,	117
	George Balentine, Rep.,	91
1890	James K. Soule, Dem.,	127
	Martin Blaisdell, Rep.,	94
1891	James K. Soule, Dem.,	126
	George E. Hallowell, Rep.,	67
1893	Angelos W. Merrill, Dem.,	107
	Benjamin G. Mitchell, Rep.,	59
1894	Alexander R. Yates, Rep.,	114
	John H. Matthews, Dem.,	90
1895	Luther S. Rackliff, Dem.,	120
	Frank E. Paul, Rep.,	95
1896	Abraham H. Reny, Dem.,	167
	Christopher C. Coro, Rep.,	60
1897	James C. Rancourt, Dem.,	115

	Paul W. Perry, Rep.,	100
1898	Gedeon Picher, Dem.,	143
	Harry Dubor, Rep.,	64
1899	Gedeon Picher, Dem.,	150
	Christopher C. Coro, Rep.,	67
1900	Gedeon Picher, Dem,.	183
	Paul Marshall, Rep.,	53
1901	Gedeon Picher, Dem.,	159
	Christopher C. Coro, Rep.,	78
1902	Joseph Boshan, Jr., Dem.,	152
	Harry Dubor, Rep.,	100
1903	Fred Pooler, Dem.,	240
	William G. Oby, Rep.,	47
1904	Joseph Boshan, Jr., Dem.,	178
	John N. Webber, Rep.,	88
1905	Joseph Boshan, Jr., Dem.,	203
	Joseph L. Libby, Rep.,	91
1906	Aime Nedeau, Dem.,	236
	Horace Clukey, Rep.,	55
1907	Harry Belliveau, Dem.,	204
	Joseph L. Libby, Rep.,	85
1908	Augustus Cary, Dem.,	190
	Charles E. Reny, Rep.,	112

Index

Page

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER 7
CHRONOLOGY 27
Arnold's Expedition 36
Board of Trade 148
Canada Road 81
Centennial Celebration 171
City Building 161, 165, 169
City Charter 100, 128, 129, 132, 141
Civil War 105
Civil War, Municipal Expense 106, 107, 108, 109
Colby College 68, 71, 73, 74, 76, 111, 156, 166
Committee of Safety 37
Democratic State Conventions 163, 176
County, Kennebec 51, 77
County, Lincoln 47
County, Somerset 66
County, Ticonic 97, 99
Dearborn, Annexation of 80, 91, 93
Delegates National Conventions 126, 129, 139, 176, 184
Early Settlers 29
East Meeting House 50
Election, First City 141
Election, County, 1908 185
Election, First Town, Waterville 58
Election, First Town, Winslow 32
Election, No City 152
Election, Ward 1, Contested 156
Embargo Act 65
Financial Table 190
Fort Halifax 28
Government, Organization City 144
Governor, Candidates for ... 113, 127, 151, 155, 176, 181, 184
Governor, Vote for 114, 152, 155, 177, 182
Hollingsworth, Whitney Co. 151
Incorporation Act, City, Passed by Legislature 128

Page
Incorporation Act, Waterville 54
Incorporation Act, Winslow 30
Kennebec Democrat 137
Kennebec Water District 166
Licenses, Liquor 76, 77, 78, 85, 87, 92, 94
Lockwood Company 118, 121, 122, 124, 127, 178
Maine, State of 76
Mayor, First 139
Oakland 119, 128
Officers, County,
Attorneys 66, 84, 123, 128
Commissioners 77, 85, 93, 139, 148
Judge of Probate 186
Judge of Superior Court 150
Senators 67, 75, 84, 85, 91, 92, 94, 96, 97, 99, 102
Senators 104, 107 117, 121, 129, 148, 161, 166
Sheriffs 91, 92, 129, 132, 161, 166, 186
Officers, National,
Congressman 75, 76
Consul General 103
Electors, Presidential 71, 112
Postmasters 66, 78, 79, 82, 85, 87, 93
Postmasters 105, 126, 132, 148, 154, 164, 180
Senator, United States 96
Officers, State,
Attorney Generals, ... 93, 164, 166
Attorney General, Asst. 179
Commissioners 67, 81, 83, 122
Council, Governor's 84, 91, 100, 126, 169
Insurance Commissioner 118
Justice Supreme Court 95
Librarian 150
President Senate 118, 121
Reporter of Decisions 98, 100
Speaker House Representatives ... 68, 102, 109, 115, 118
Treasurer 86
Paving 150
Prohibitory Laws 103, 112, 130
Property List 187
Public Library 162, 170, 178
Railroads 95, 97, 101, 103, 133, 146, 154, 174
Religion 35

INDEX

Page

Rendition of Burns 100
Resolutions of Sympathy 81
School Buildings 137, 164, 175, 180
School Districts 61
Separation of Maine from Massachusetts, 39, 41, 44, 45, 48, 65, 71, 72, 74, 76
Sewers 127, 147
Shirley, Governor 28
Soldiers' Monument 112, 122
Spanish War 166
Street Lights 124, 132, 147, 150
Surplus Revenue Money 87
Taxation, Exemption from 103, 118, 121, 133, 178
Temperance 85, 92, 95, 99, 112
Ticonic Bridge 76, 77, 78, 80, 85, 98, 101
Ticonic Bridge 108, 109, 113, 115, 128, 130
Ticonic Village Corporation 86, 121, 125
Town, Division of 45, 48, 52, 69, 72, 99, 119
Ward Lines, Change of 158
Warrants, Town Meeting, First 33, 56
Water 128, 134, 138, 166

LIST OF OFFICERS 191
Agents, Town 202
Aldermen 204
Assessors 223
Board of Education 211
Chief Engineers 225
Clerks, City 222
Clerks, Town 195
Constables 219
Councilmen 207
Deputy Marshals 226
Judges Municipal Court 226
Governors 191
Lieut. Governors 193
Marshals 225
Mayors 203
Moderators 193
Physicians 224
Selectmen 196
Solicitors 224
Street Commissioners 223

Page

Superintendents of Burials 226
Superintendents of Schools 224
Treasurers, City 222
Treasurers, Town 201
Ward Clerks 216
Wardens 214
ELECTION STATISTICS 227
Aldermen, Vote for 270
Governor, Vote for 227
Lieut. Governor, Vote for 239
Mayor, Vote for 262
Rep. to General Court, Vote for 241
Rep. to Legislature, Vote for 244

14 DAY USE
RETURN TO DESK FROM WHICH BORROWED
LOAN DEPT.
This book is due on the last date stamped below, or on the date to which renewed.
Renewed books are subject to immediate recall.

NOV 23 1966 37

RECEIVED
NOV 11 '66 -12 M
LOAN DEPT.
MAR 16 1980
APR 16 1980
APR 01 1980
APR 08 1992
AUTO DISC APR 23 1991

LD 21A-60m-7,'66
(G4427s10)476B

General Library
University of California
Berkeley

U.C. BERKELEY LIBRARIES
C031099867